# MISSIONARY CENTENARY

## 1819-1919

# WORLD SURVEY

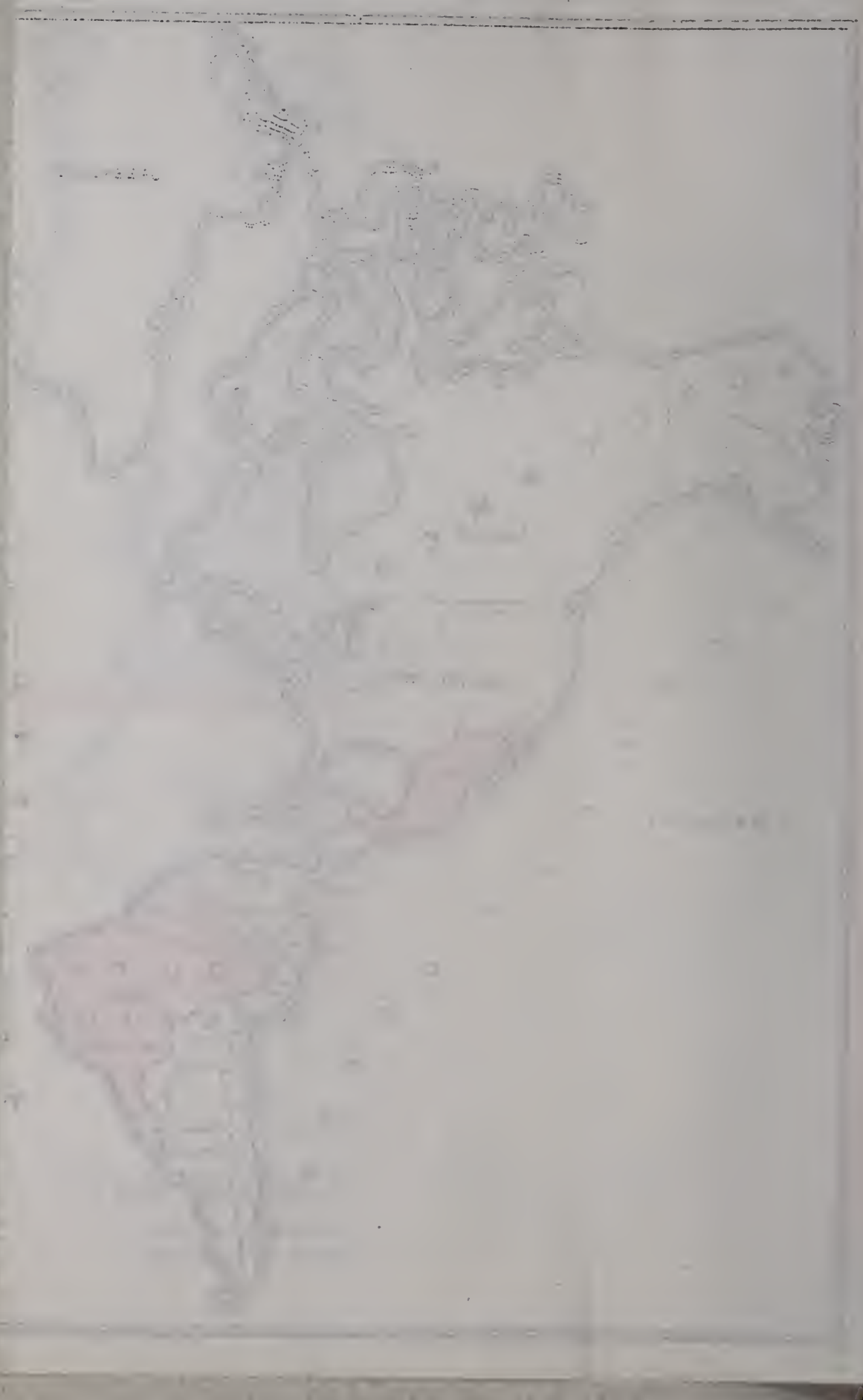
*A Program of Spiritual Strategy and Preparedness*

AFRICA
BRAZIL
CHINA
CUBA
JAPAN
KOREA
MEXICO
UNITED STATES
CHURCH EXTENSION

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

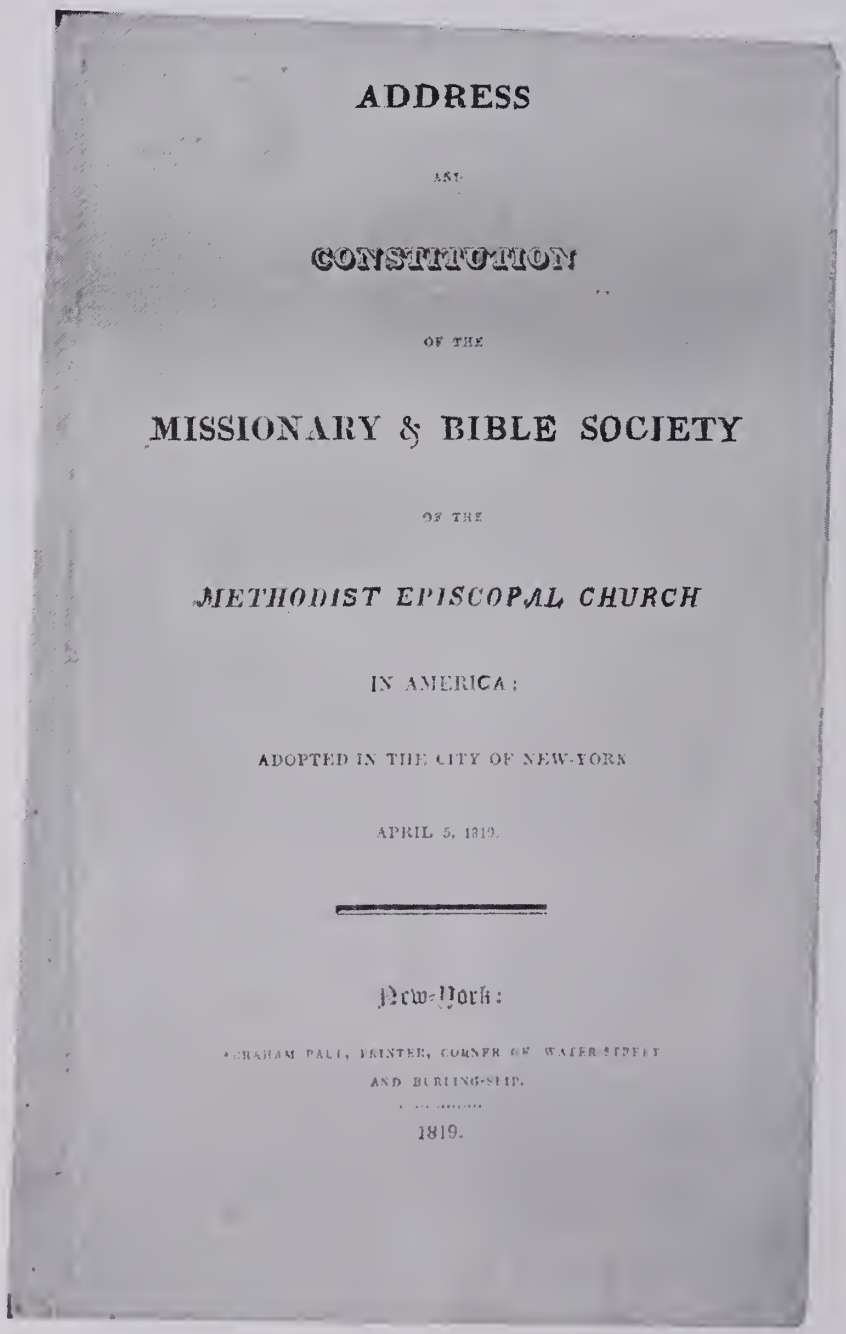
# "THE WORLD IS MY PARISH"

RED SHOWS MISSION TERRITORY OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/missionarycenten00meth



ADDRESS

AND

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

MISSIONARY & BIBLE SOCIETY

OF THE

*METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH*

IN AMERICA;

ADOPTED IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

APRIL 5, 1819.

New-York:

[illegible] PAUL, PRINTER, CORNER OF WATER-STREET

AND BURLING-SLIP.

1819.

1819—THE BEGINNING OF ORGANIZED MISSIONS IN EPISCOPAL METHODISM
1919—THE CENTENARY OF MISSIONS

# MISSIONARY CENTENARY

*Eighteen Nineteen---Nineteen Nineteen*

# WORLD SURVEY

*A Program of*
*Spiritual Strategy and*
*Preparedness*

MISSIONARY CENTENARY COMMISSION
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
810 BROADWAY, NASHVILLE, TENN.

FROM CANNIBALISM TO CIVILIZATION

THE PATHFINDERS

"AND A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM"

COME OVER AND HELP US

# AFRICA

MAP OF

# AFRICA

TINTED PORTION OUR TERRITORY

# Africa

*"Though a thousand fall, let not Africa be given up."* *(Melville Cox.)*

## GENERAL SURVEY

### I. The Task Before Us.

To assume our share in the evangelization of the 15,000,000 Africans in the Belgian Congo, one-third the size of the United States and with immense natural resources for the support of a great population.

To co-operate with other missions in reaching the more than one hundred tribes, in reducing the languages to writing, and the education and elevation of an ignorant and superstitious people.

To educate and train a body of native teachers and evangelists through whom the remotest villages can be reached and a native Church established which shall be self-supporting and self-propagating.

### II. What We Propose to Do

Send 10 men and 8 women within the next five years. Two of the 10 men should be doctors, and two of the 8 women should be nurses.

Train 100 teachers and 50 evangelists.

Build 14 houses for missionaries, 4 schoolhouses, and 53 churches, the churches being built by native contributions of material and labor.

Build 3 workshops and 3 small hospitals, the latter having accommodations for from eight to ten beds.

Set up a small printing press for lesson sheets, tracts, and printing the Scriptures in Batetela.

Provide a small steamer for transportation of missionaries and supplies on the tributaries of the Kasai and Sankuru Rivers.

# Africa

*"With the remarkable providence which attended the footsteps of Prof. John Wesley Gilbert and myself here in a stay of seven months and a journey of five thousand miles in the interior of Africa, and with the splendid response made by our Church to the call for men and money for the maintenance of the mission, we cannot but be convinced that the Lord of hosts is with us and is leading our Church in the evangelization of the 'Dark Continent.'" (W. R. Lambuth.)*

## EVANGELISTIC WORK

### I. The Task Before Us.

We are responsible for the evangelization of the Batetela tribe, 200,000 strong, between the Lomami and Sankuru Rivers and south of the equator. This is a tribe of powerful men and women physically, who are canibalistic, but who live by hunting, fishing, and tilling the soil. They are found in well-built villages, in the forest along the streams, and in the open veldt.

### II. What We Are Now Doing

Two men and one woman, with the help of two native evangelists, are engaged in evangelistic work. They are carrying on daily Bible classes at the station, preaching in neighboring villages, and traveling two circuits.

### III. What We Propose to Do.

Send 6 men and 3 women for evangelistic work.

Establish a central training school for evangelists and a Bible training class at each station.

Reach with the Gospel every village within the distance of five days' walk.

# Africa

*"I go back to Africa to try to make an open path for commerce and Christianity. Do you carry out the work which I have begun?" (David Livingstone.)*

## EDUCATIONAL WORK.

### I. The Task Before Us.

To teach men, women and children on and near the mission station to read and write their own language.

To establish a school for the training of native teachers and evangelists, who can be sent to the villages in the outlying districts.

To teach the Scriptures thoroughly and systematically to every Church member and workman employed by the mission.

To inculcate the necessity of labor both as an economic factor and a means of building tribal character.

To teach French, which is the official langage of the Belgian Congo.

### II. What We Have

Two men, educational and industrial, and one woman missionary.

Daily instruction in reading and writing and a Bible class taught by one of the missionaries.

A training school for teachers and evangelists.

The beginning of industrial training.

### III. What We Propose to Do.

Send 2 educational missionaries for the central station and 2 women teachers for the new station.

Establish an industrial and agricultural school for self-helf and character-building.

Establish 25 village schools.

# Africa

*"We feel wonderfully encouraged by the prospects." (D. L. Mumpower.)*

## MEDICAL WORK.

### I. The Task Before Us.

The medical missionary must combat tropical fevers, dysentery, pneumonia, and sleeping sickness. Venereal and skin diseases are prevalent, also hookworm and intestinal parasites.

To utiilze medicine and surgery as the most effective means of removing prejudice, overcoming superstition, and winning the confidence of the people.

### II. What We Have

One medical missionary, Dr. D. L. Mumpower, who, as superintendent, is burdened with the responsibility of the mission. He should have a colleague at once.

One trained nurse.

### III. What We Propose to Do.

Provide 2 additional doctors and 2 nurses.

Build and equip two small hospitals.

The mission should also be furnished with a dentist, who might give half of his time to the Methodist and half to the Presbyterian mission, five hundred miles to the west of us.

# Africa

## EFFICIENCY PROGRAM FOR FIVE YEARS

(In addition to present income)

1919-1923

### GENERAL WORK

| | Evangelistic | Educational | Medical | Total | From Africa | From Home Base |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land and property | $ 58,000 | $ 8,000 | $10,000 | $ 76,000 | ..... | $ 76,000 |
| Budget | 44,500 | 33,000 | 35,000 | 112,500 | ..... | 112,500 |
| | $102,500 | $41,000 | $45,000 | $188,500 | ..... | $188,500 |

#### Analysis of Above

| EVANGELISTIC | EDUCATIONAL | MEDICAL |
|---|---|---|
| 3 station churches. | 2 missionary teachers. | 2 medical missionaries. |
| 50 village churches. | 100 native teachers. | 1 dentist. |
| 6 missionaries. | 2 schoolhouses. | 2 hospitals. |
| 6 parsonages. | 1 industrial and agricultural school. | Miscellaneous: |
| 50 native evangelists. | 3 workshops. | 1 steamer. |
| 1 Bible school. | 25 village schools. | 1 captain. |
| 1 printing press. | | |

### WOMAN'S WORK

| | Evangelistic | Educational | Medical | Total | From Africa | From Home Base |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land and property | $ 1,500 | $ 1,000 | $ 1,000 | $ 3,500 | ..... | $ 3,500 |
| Budget | 15,750 | 10,500 | 10,500 | 36,750 | ..... | 36,750 |
| | $17,250 | $11,500 | $11,500 | $40,250 | ..... | $40,250 |

#### Analysis of Above

| EVANGELISTIC | EDUCATIONAL | MEDICAL |
|---|---|---|
| 3 women missionaries. | 2 women missionaries. | 2 nurses' equipment. |
| 2 houses. | 1 girls' school building. | |
| 1 Bible school. | | |

# BRAZIL

FIRST SESSION BRAZIL CONFERNCE 1826

THIRTY FIRST SESSION 1917

MAP OF

# SOUTH AMERICA

TINTED PORTION OUR TERRITORY

## WOMAN'S WORK SCHOOLS.

Ribeirao Preto: Methodist College.

Bello Horizonte: Isabella Hendrix College.

Piracicaba: Piracicaba College.

Petropolis: American College.

Porto Alegre: American College.

## GENERAL BOARD SCHOOLS.

Juiz de Fora: Granbery College.

Uruguayana: Union College.

Institutional Churches in Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre.

Our ally in the present war. Let us make her our ally in the conquest of the world for Christ.

# Brazil

*"South America the Continent of Opportunity."*

## GENERAL SURVEY

### I. The Task Before Us

To give the Gospel to 10,000,000 people for whom Southern Methodism is wholly responsible. These people are nominally Christians, but have no personal knowledge of salvation through Jesus Christ.

To develop and train an efficient number of native preachers, on whom depends almost entirely the evangelization of Brazil.

To make our present Publishing House an adequate and efficient plant, worthy of the cause represented.

To increase the number of parochial schools and to put all our schools on an efficiency basis.

To put greater emphasis on industrial work for boys and girls.

### II. What We Propose to Do

Send 43 men and 30 women missionaries within the next five years.

Provide for 1 native dentist, 1 native doctor, and 2 parochial teachers.

Develop 42 native preachers and 35 native teachers.

Build and equip 91 churches, 17 parsonages, 18 parochial schools, and 3 Sunday school buildings.

Erect buildings and provide a campus for Granbery College.

Establish 1 publishing plant.

Provide funds for evangelistic campaigns and increase salaries of native preachers.

# Brazil

*"Brazil is a big country—bigger than all the United States, bigger than the whole of Europe. It is half of South America." The North Georgia Conference has as many members in it as there are Protestant preachers of all faiths in Brazil.*

## EVANGELISTIC WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

There are 10,000,000 people for whom Methodism is responsible. Distances are great, and there is much travel on horseback, similar to Asbury's day in American Methodism.

When the republic was declared, in 1889, the Church was separated from the State. The priesthood, thrown on its own resources, has made and is making a desperate effort, in the face of growing Protestantism, to hold its own.

### II. What We Are Now Doing

Forty-four men and two women are in evangelistic work.

The time and strength of these missionaries are required to look after the work already organized.

With our present force of men and women we can do nothing toward reaching the great stretches of unoccupied territory.

### III. What We Propose to Do.

Send 31 evangelistic missionaries, 12 deaconesses and Bible women, and develop 42 native preachers.

Establish Bible institutes for men and women.

Give a better training to our leadership in the Union Bible School.

# Brazil

*Christian schools are necessary for the maintenance of faith as well as for the development of a Christian leadership.*

## EDUCATIONAL WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

To provide educational facilities for the children of our Church.

To develop a capable leadership prepared to handle the demands of a great work.

### II. What We Have

Granberry College, for boys, in the State of Minas Geraes.

Union College, for boys, in Rio Grande do Sul.

Piracicaba College and Methodist College, for girls, in the State of Sao Paulo.

American College, for girls, Petropolis.

Isabella Hendrix College, for girls, in the State of Minas Geraes.

American College, for girls, in Rio Grande do Sul.

A seminary and two professional schools (pharmacy and dentistry).

### III. What We Propose to Do.

Send 15 missionary teachers and develop 35 native teachers.

Do our share in co-operating with other evangelical Churches and form a union seminary.

Establish an evangelical university.

Put on an efficiency basis Granbery College by manning and endowing it properly.

Found an industrial and agricultural school.

Create 33 parochial schools.

# Brazil

## MEDICAL WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

There is need of clinic work in our institutional Churches; otherwise there is not much medical work to be done.

The emphasis given to medical work in other fields should be turned to our Publishing House plant. This is one of the crying needs of Brazil.

### II. What We Have

There is an evangelical hospital in Rio de Janeiro patronized and kept up by the various denominations.

The clinic of dentistry and pharmacy at People's Institute, Rio de Janeiro.

### III. What We Propose to Do

Provide 1 doctor and 1 dentist.

Build 1 day nursery and 1 convalescent home.

# Brazil

## EFFICIENCY PROGRAM FOR FIVE YEARS

(In addition to present income)

1919-1923

### GENERAL WORK

| | Evangelistic | Educational | Medical | Total | From Brazil | From Home Base |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property and land | $387,550 | $345,500 | $75,000 | $ 758,050 | $170,080 | $ 587,970 |
| Budget | 472,150 | 149,950 | 9,000 | 631,100 | 148,200 | 482,900 |
| Publishing interests | 71,800 | ..... | ..... | 71,800 | 3,000 | 68,800 |
| | $931,500 | $495,450 | $84,000 | $1,460,950 | $321,280 | $1,139,670 |

### ANALYSIS OF ABOVE

| EVANGELISTIC | EDUCATIONAL | MEDICAL |
|---|---|---|
| 78 churches.<br>12 parsonages.<br>1 Publishing House.<br>1 Bible school.<br>22 missionaries.<br>Share in Union Seminary. | 16 missionary teachers.<br>Enlargement of Granbery College.<br>18 parochial schools. | 1 doctor (native).<br>1 dentist.<br>Clinical service for People's Institute, Rio de Janeiro. |

### WOMAN'S WORK

| | Evangelistic | Educational | Medical | Total | From Brazil | From Home Base |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property and land | ..... | $680,000 | ..... | $680,000 | ..... | $680,000 |
| Budget | ..... | 105,000 | ..... | 105,000 | ..... | 105,000 |
| | ..... | $785,000 | ..... | $785,000 | ..... | $785,000 |

### ANALYSIS OF ABOVE

| EVANGELISTIC | EDUCATIONAL | MEDICAL |
|---|---|---|
| 30 new missionaries, to be distributed according to the needs of the field. | Girls' school in:<br>Rio de Janeiro.<br>Porto Alegre.<br>Petropolis.<br>Piracicaba.<br>Bello Horizonte.<br>Ribeirao Preto. | |

NOTE.—The above figures represent the total askings for the two Brazilian Conferences.

ST JOHN'S CHURCH, SOOCHOW

# CHINA

MAP OF

# CHINA

TINTED PORTION OUR TERRITORY

**Shanghai: China's Commercial Center; population, 1,000,000.**

**Soochow: China's Intellectual Center; population, 500,000.**

**Huchow: China's Silk Center; population, 250,000.**

**The key centers to over twenty million people.**

**Southern Methodism's work in China is noted for its compactness, intensiveness, correlation, and success. Study it.**

# China

*"If our great Church could hear the cry one hundred years ago, if the hearts of our forefathers were touched then, surely our hearts should be stirred now by China's Macedonian call."*

## GENERAL SURVEY

### I. The Task Before Us

A mighty nation in the throes of a new birth.

The old educational system has proven insufficient. A new one is in process of formation, promising intellectual freedom to women as well as to men.

Old faiths, traditions, and superstitions show signs of a mighty collapse.

Buddhists, imitating Christianity's practical propaganda, seek to revive their religion in the hearts of the people.

Christianity, once despised and persecuted, is now looked to for guidance and leadership.

Christian schools are overflowing.

Churches and chapels are not sufficient to accommodate the crowds.

The need for Christian doctors and hospitals was never greater.

Christianity can control China's change and supply all the demands, intellectual and spiritual, necessary for the future progress and betterment of the Chinese people.

### II. What We Propose to Do

Equip our evangelistic work with missionaries, both men and women.

Build churches, chapels, institutional plants.

Enlarge and perfect our great educational system.

Provide the means and men to bear our part in making Christian literature for a nation whose people are literary and yet whose literature knows nothing of a Christ, and to give, as far as possible, to this great reading public of China a literature which shall instruct the people in the ways of truth and righteousness and shall inspire all to the greatest endeavor.

Build and conduct hospitals and medical schools to minister to China's millions in misery.

Develop native leadership in all branches of work, with an indigenous, self-supporting, and self-propagating Church as an ultimate aim.

# China

*"We must advance or in the near future be left standing on the outside of closed doors."*

## EVANGELISTIC WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

To give the Gospel adequately to the more than 20,000,000 among whom we labor.

To train more Chinese leaders and develop the latent powers and resources of the growing Chinese Church until the same shall become a self-supporting, self-propagating, and indigenous Church.

### II. What We Are Now Doing

Developing the most comprehensive and connectional system of aggressive evangelism in that section of China.

Producing trained Chinese leaders in Church and Y. M. C. A. work and kindred activities.

Building up a rapidly increasing membership, steadily progressing in self-support.

Conducting Bible-training schools for both men and women.

Sharing in a Union Theological Seminary.

### III. What We Propose To Do

Send 11 men and 14 women for evangelistic work.

Erect churches, institutional plants, and chapels sufficient and of such a quality as to command the respect of the Chinese.

# China

*"The Christian college in China is a great field for the true democratization of young men."*

## EDUCATIONAL WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

To enlarge and perfect the system already in existence, the purpose of which is to give a complete course of instruction and training, reaching from the primary school through the college, and to indoctrinate, as far as possible, the entire student body with the principles and teachings of Christ, thus preparing all for the highest citizenship and service in both Church and State.

### II. What We Have

"The Soochow University system," a correlated system of education from primary up to and through college.
Primary schools at many of the out-stations.
Middle schools at some of our missionary stations.
A compact, well-organized, and efficient college at Soochow.
At Shanghai the only law school in all of China under mission auspices, an integral part of the Soochow University system, with large potentiality.
McTyeire Memorial, at Shanghai, the leading school for young women in China.
Virginia School, a first-class high school, at Huchow.
Susan B. Wilson, a high-grade grammar school, at Sungkiang.
Laura Haygood Normal School; also day schools at Changchow.

### III. What We Propose To Do

Send 15 men and 10 women for educational work.
Establish more primary middle schools.
Establish vocational and industrial schools.
Supply 26 Chinese teachers for General Board work.
Supply 25 Chinese teachers for woman's work.
Equip for efficiency all of our schools, especially those for the training of preachers and leaders.

# China

*The medical missionary is often the first messenger of Christ to knock at the door of the heathen heart.*

## MEDICAL WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

To bring to the masses who are afflicted with plagues, cholera, diphtheria, and like the diseases, the healing touch of Western medicine.

To bring the blessing of surgery as it is practiced in Western schools to the suffering multitudes.

To teach the public the principles of sanitation and other methods of wholesome living.

To establish hospitals and nurse-training schools and to assist in establishing medical colleges for men and young women.

### I. What We Have

A hospital at Soochow.
A hospital at Huchow.

### III. What We Propose To Do

Send out 9 physicians and 24 nurses for General Board work.

Enlarge existing plants.

Build and equip a hospital at Changchow.

Build and equip a hospital at Sungkiang.

For women: Enlarge the medical school and move it, together with the Mary Black Hospital and Nurse-Training School, to Shanghai.

Send 8 women physicians and 3 nurses.

# China

## EFFICIENCY PROGRAM FOR FIVE YEARS

(In addition to present income)
1919-1923

### GENERAL WORK

| | Evangelistic | Educational | Medical | Total | From China | From Home Base |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property and land | $431,100 | $271,700 | $205,400 | $ 908,200 | $135,450 | $ 772,750 |
| Budget | 102,890 | 190,465 | 114,000 | 407,355 | 106,240 | 301,115 |
| Literary work | 9,250 | ..... | ..... | 9,250 | ..... | 9,250 |
| | $543,240 | $462,165 | $319,400 | $1,324,805 | $241,690 | $1,083,115 |

#### Analysis of Above

| EVANGELISTIC | EDUCATIONAL | MEDICAL |
|---|---|---|
| Erect churches, institutional and otherwise, and chapels sufficient and of such quality as to command the respect of the Chinese.<br>Send out 11 missionaries. | Establish more primary and middle schools.<br>15 educational missionaries.<br>Supply 26 Chinese teachers.<br>Equip all schools, especially those for the training of preachers and leaders. | Build and equip:<br>Hospitals at Changehow.<br>Hospitals at Sungkiang.<br>Send out 9 physicians and 24 nurses. |

### WOMAN'S WORK

| | Evangelistic | Educational | Medical | Total | From China | From Home Base |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property and land | $ 30,575 | $ 75,291 | $409,900 | $515,766 | $50,140 | $465,626 |
| Budget | 106,430 | 43,460 | 112,250 | 262,140 | ..... | 262,140 |
| | $137,005 | $118,751 | $522,150 | $777,906 | $50,140 | $727,766 |

#### Analysis of Above

| EVANGELISTIC | EDUCATIONAL | MEDICAL |
|---|---|---|
| 18 missionaries.<br>Sungkiang Bible School.<br>Huchow Bible School workers.<br>Soochow city evangelistic work.<br>McTyeire primary and evangelistic work. | 10 missionaries.<br>McTyeire Primary School land.<br>McTyeire main building.<br>Allen Memorial Chapel.<br>Virginia School equipment.<br>Laura Haygood Normal equipment.<br>Davidson School teachers, etc. | 8 doctors.<br>3 nurses.<br>1 business manager.<br>1 evangelist.<br>Mary Black Hospital and Nurse-Training School, Shanghai. |

# CUBA

TRINITY CHURCH, MATANZAS

BLOCK HOUSE
ON SAN JUAN HILL

HAVANA CHURCH AND CONGREGATION

MAP OF

# CUBA

**The country for which Southern Methodism is responsible to world-wide Methodism.**

**We cover the entire field with work in both Spanish and English.**



Havana: Candler College.
Matanzas: Irene Toland School.
Cienfuegos: Eliza Bowman School.
Camaguey: Pinson College.

# Cuba

*"Taking stock after eighteen years of organized missionary activities, we are encouraged by the results. Yet as we look upon the field and realize that relatively such a small per cent has been reached, we feel more than ever the pressure of our responsibility."*

## GENERAL SURVEY

### I. The Task Before Us

To overcome the religious indifference which is prevalent throughout the Island.

To combat the alarming spread of "isms."

To discharge our evangelistic responsibility to one-third of the population.

To combat the increasing spread of immorality.

To help develop a worthy leadership imbued with Christian ideals.

### II. What We Propose to Do

Maintain an island-wide, organized, systematic, aggressive evangelism.

Develop native pastoral leadership to the highest degree of efficiency.

Occupy, as early as possible, the remainder of the territory for which Methodism is responsible.

Maintain our present high standard in education.

Strengthen existing schools and colleges and establish parochial schools as evangelistic agencies and as feeders for our higher schools.

Help create and publish an adequate evangelical literature.

# Cuba

*"Evangelism from the opening of the mission has been a first consideration of the missionaries. The possibilities and opportunities for evangelism are almost unlimited."*

*A CAMPAIGN ON A LARGE SCALE IS SORELY NEEDED*

## EVANGELISTIC WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

To reach the untouched masses. Only one person in two hundred of the population is an evangelical Christian.

To reach the number for which Southern Methodism is responsible—860,0000 our share. Only 4,000 have been reached.

To GIVE THE CUBAN PEOPLE BIBLICAL CHRISTIANITY; TO GUIDE THEM INTO AN INTELLECTUAL CONCEPTION AND ACCEPTANCE OF CHRIST AS THEIR ONLY HOPE OF SALVATION.

To evangelize the many easily accessible and unoccupied small towns yet unreached.

To foster self-support and self-propagation of the native Church.

### II. What We Are Now Doing

Seven missionaries and ten Cuban preachers give full time to pastoral work.

Seven missionaries and two native preachers give part time to evangelistic work.

Each evangelistic missionary and native preacher is responsible for 40,000.

Special series of evangelistic meetings of the revival type are being conducted.

### III. What We Propose to Do

Increase our force by four missionaries.

Put into service as pastors seven Cuban preachers.

Press evangelism in the Sunday school.

Inaugurate institutional features wherever feasible.

Provide thorough training of native ministry in Candler College and in Bible and Theological Institutes.

# Cuba

*"We are still trying to train native leaders, equip all students for general usefulness, diffuse Christian ideas and ideals, and uplift the community life. THE SCHOOLS ARE CREATING AN ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH GENUINE EVANGELICAL TRUTH CAN LIVE AND GROW."*

## EDUCATIONAL WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

To leaven the mass of 600,000 Cuban children with Christian doctrine.
To provide Christian education for the children of our Church.
To maintain our present high standard in education.
To train boys and girls to become leaders in Church, community, and State.
To strengthen existing schools and colleges.
To establish parochial and common schools.
To promote the founding of Christian homes by educating both boys and girls.

### II. What We Have

Candler College High School, for boys and for ministerial training, Puentes Grandes, Havana.
Candler College Grammar School, for boys and girls, Virtudes 10, Havana.
Pinson College, for boys and girls, Camaguey.
Irene Toland Schools, grammar and high school for girls, Matanzas.
Eliza Bowman School, for boys and girls, Cienfuegos.

### III. What We Propose to Do

Send eight missionary teachers and provide for more native teachers.
Double the present capacity of boarding schools for both boys and girls and complete their equipment.
Establish immediately three parochial schools in provincial capitals and others later in large towns.
Strengthen the Ministerial Training Department of Candler College.
Train teachers for our parochial schools.

# Cuba

*"Good literature, adapted to the needs and intellectual conditions of the people, is a prime necessity for the evangelization of any country."*

## LITERATURE

### I. The Task Before Us

To help create an adequate evangelical literature in Spanish.
To finish paying for our Publishing House in Havana.
To thoroughly equip our Publishing House.
To maintain a depository of evangelical and other good books and pamphlets in the Spanish language.
To provide an abundance of tract and leaflet literature in Spanish.

### II. What We Have

A mission organ, El Evangelista Cubano ("The Cuban Evangelist"), published twice a month, Spanish and English.
A Sunday school quarterly, Revista Trimestral, in Spanish; circulation 2,500.
Half million pages of tracts circulated in one year.
El Testigo ("The Witness"), Publishing House in Havana.
Thoroughly equip the Publishing House at Havana.

### III. What We Propose to Do

Thoroughly equip the Publishing House at Havana and free it from present embarrassments.
Provide two men giving full time to the editing and publishing of evangelical literature.
Improve existing publications and make a drive for largely increased circulation.
Publish one million pages of tracts and leaflets a year for free distribution.

# Cuba

## EFFICIENCY PROGRAM FOR FIVE YEARS

(In addition to present income)

1919-1923

### GENERAL WORK

| | Evangelistic | Educational | Literature | Total | From Cuba | From Home Base |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property and land | $ 90,750 | $182,750 | ..... | $273,500 | $34,500 | $239,000 |
| Budget | 52,600 | 32,390 | 3,000 | 87,990 | 31,580 | 56,410 |
| Totals | $143,350 | $215,140 | $3,000 | $361,490 | $66.080 | $295,410 |

#### Analysis of Above

| EVANGELISTIC | EDUCATIONAL | LITERATURE |
|---|---|---|
| 4 missionaries.<br>7 Cuban preachers.<br>Institutional plant, Havana.<br>3 new church buildings.<br>8 parsonages. | 5 missionary teachers.<br>8 Cuban teachers.<br>2 schools to be housed.<br>5 new schools.<br>Double the capacity of Candler College.<br>Double the capacity of Pinson College. | Publishing House and Book Depository in Havana. |

### WOMAN'S WORK

| | Evangelistic | Educational | Literature | Total | From Mexico | From Home Base, |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property and land | ..... | $102,450 | ..... | ..... | ..... | $102,450 |
| Budget | ..... | 57,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57,000 |
| Totals | ..... | $159,450 | ..... | ..... | ..... | $159,450 |

#### Analysis of Above

| EVANGELISTIC | EDUCATIONAL | LITERATURE |
|---|---|---|
| | 3 missionaries.<br>7 native teachers.<br>Double the capacity of Eliza Bowman School, Cienfuegos.<br>Double the capacity of Irene Toland College, Matanzas.<br>Put domestic science in both schools. | |

# JAPAN

Main College Building

Teachers' Residences

Old College Dormitory

College Dormitory

Chapel

## VIEWS OF KWANSEI GAKUIN

MAP OF

# JAPAN

TINTED PORTION OUR TERRITORY

The gateway of commerce and travel between America and Asia.

Strategic mission field of the world.

Kyoto: Ancient capital. Population, 500,000.

Osaka: Population, 1,460,000.

Kobe: Kwansei Gakuin, Palmore Gakuin, Lambuth Memorial Bible Woman's School. Population, 610,000.

Hiroshima: Hiroshima Girls' School.

The territory covered by our mission has a population of twelve million.

Of the five largest cities of Japan, three are within our boundaries.

# Japan

*"The Key to the Orient." So recognized by the American and other world powers.*

## GENERAL SURVEY

### I. The Task Before Us

To give the Gospel to a people eager for the elements of Christian civilization.

To reach the young life of New Japan, upon which the old religions have very little hold.

To meet the new evils appearing from every side because of the rapidly changing industrial and social conditions accelerated by the trade expansion caused by the present war.

To re-enforce the missionary body, in order to push the Gospel into ever-widening fields, and to supply the demands of the mission schools.

To co-operate in producing Christian literature for a nation of readers.

To win the nation through the children by strengthening the Sunday schools.

To create an educated Christian leadership of ministers and laymen.

### II. What We Propose to Do

To open 12 new evangelistic stations for Women's Council workers.

To send 30 men and 29 women missionaries.

To build 40 new churches, with Sunday school and reading rooms.

To build missionary residences and establish social centers in strategic places.

To send one missionary for work among government school students.

To open central Gospel halls for factory and railway employes.

To bring our educational institutions to a higher standard of efficiency and to make the pervasive spirit thoroughly Christian.

# Japan

*"In the great nation of Japan Christianity may develop a constructive leadership for the Orient which will profoundly influence the entire Church of Christ."*

## EVANGELISTIC WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

To reach with the Gospel message the dissatisfied multitudes who are turning from the old religions to test the truth of Christianity.
To train and conserve the thousands of inquirers who were enrolled as a result of the National Evangelistic Campaign and others still going on.
To reach the Japanese in Korea and Manchuria with the Gospel.
To conserve the results of mission schools, Sunday schools, and kindergartens established in our territory.
To organize adequately for special evangelistic and social work in two or more manufacturing and railway centers.
To make better provision for the reaching of government school students.
To bring our chapels to the self-supporting and self-propagating period as quickly and safely as possible and thereby co-operate in the building up of the Japan Methodist Church.

### II. What We Have

Eight mission stations and circuits.
Lambuth Memorial Bible Woman's Training School, Kobe.
One evangelistic center in Oita for women.
Twenty-eight Bible women.
Twenty-five Japanese evangelistic workers.
Eighty-two preaching places.

### III. What We Propose to Do

Establish 12 new stations.
Send 52 missionaries.
Erect 3 large evangelistic and social center halls in Osaka, Koke, and Kyoto.

# Japan

*"Japan is to achieve in the Orient the educational assimilation of our Christian civilization."*

## EDUCATIONAL WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

To provide adequately for the housing, teaching, and Christian training of the large numbers of non-Christian students who desire to enter our schools every year.

To provide a well-trained Christian ministry, also an educated Christian leadership of laymen, both being necessities of the nation.

To contribute to the general education of New Japan by co-operating with the authorities of the national school system.

### II. What We Have

The Kwansei Gakuin, at Kobe, the largest Methodist institution in foreign fields of the same grade, with an enrollment of 1,272 students, a teaching staff of 56, a high school, a theological school, and several courses of college grade. (The Canadian Methodist Mission has joint ownership. The Japan Methodist Church co-operates in administration.)

Hiroshima Girls' School, the largest mission school for girls in Japan, with an enrollment of 850 students. It has a primary school, a middle school, a higher school, and a splendid kindergarten teachers' training school.

Palmore Gakuin, an English night school at Kobe, the largest and best equipped of its kind in Japan.

### III. What We Propose to Do

Send 5 missionaries for educational work.

Provide a native kindergarten teacher for each new station.

Better equip the kindergarten work in every station.

Take one unit in the Woman's Christian College, in Tokyo.

Co-operate with other Methodist missions in establishing a middle school for Japanese in Korea.

Promote the expansion scheme of the Kwansei Gakuin, perfect the college departments, and secure a university charter.

Develop further the Hiroshima Girls' School for the better realization of its great mission to the young womanhood of the country.

Enlarge the plant of the Palmore Gakuin to meet the demands of the increasing number of students.

# Japan

## MEDICAL WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

Medical work in Japan is done mainly by the government and private Japanese practitioners.

### II. What We Have

Our mission does not undertake medical missions in Japan.

### III. What We Propose to Do

Instead of medical work, the highly important work of the Christian Literature Society is to be more liberally supported, the distribution of Christian books and tracts to be systematically provided for in each mission station and school.

To contribute one unit to the maintenance of a Union Methodist Publishing House in Tokyo.

# Japan

## EFFICIENCY PROGRAM FOR FIVE YEARS

(In addition to present income)

1919-1923

### GENERAL WORK

| | Evangelistic | Educational | Medical | Total | From Japan | From Home Base |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property and land | $400,605 | $273,500 | ..... | $ 674,105 | $76,400 | $ 597,705 |
| Budget | 197,876 | 65,500 | ..... | 263,376 | 13,527 | 249,849 |
| Endowments | ..... | 400,000 | ..... | 400,000 | ..... | 400,000 |
| | $598,481 | $739,000 | ..... | $1,337,481 | $89,927 | $1,247,554 |

#### Analysis of Above

| EVANGELISTIC | EDUCATIONAL | MEDICAL |
|---|---|---|
| 50 native workers.<br>20 missionaries.<br>20 missionary residences.<br>50 churches and chapels.<br>3 gospel central halls.<br>Equipment for evangelistic work among students. | Additional building at Palmore Institute.<br>Endowment for Kwansei Gakuin.<br>Endowment for Hiroshima Girls' School.<br>New building at Hiroshima Girls' School.<br>5 new buildings at Kwansei Gakuin.<br>8 smaller buildings at Kwansei Gakuin. | Emphasis to be put on Christian literature. |

### WOMAN'S WORK

| | Evangelistic | Educational | Medical | Total | From Japan | From Home Base |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property and land | $150,836 | $27,730 | ..... | $178,566 | ..... | $178,566 |
| Budget | 66,949 | 21,897 | ..... | 88,846 | ..... | 88,846 |
| Endowments | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | $217,785 | $49,627 | ..... | $267,412 | ..... | $267,412 |

#### Analysis of Above

| EVANGELISTIC | EDUCATIONAL | MEDICAL |
|---|---|---|
| 29 women missionaries.<br>Open 12 new stations.<br>Open large institutional centers.<br>Train more Bible women. | Unit in Woman's College, Tokyo.<br>Kindergarten for each new station.<br>Trained kindergartners for new work. | No plans for medical work. |

# KOREA

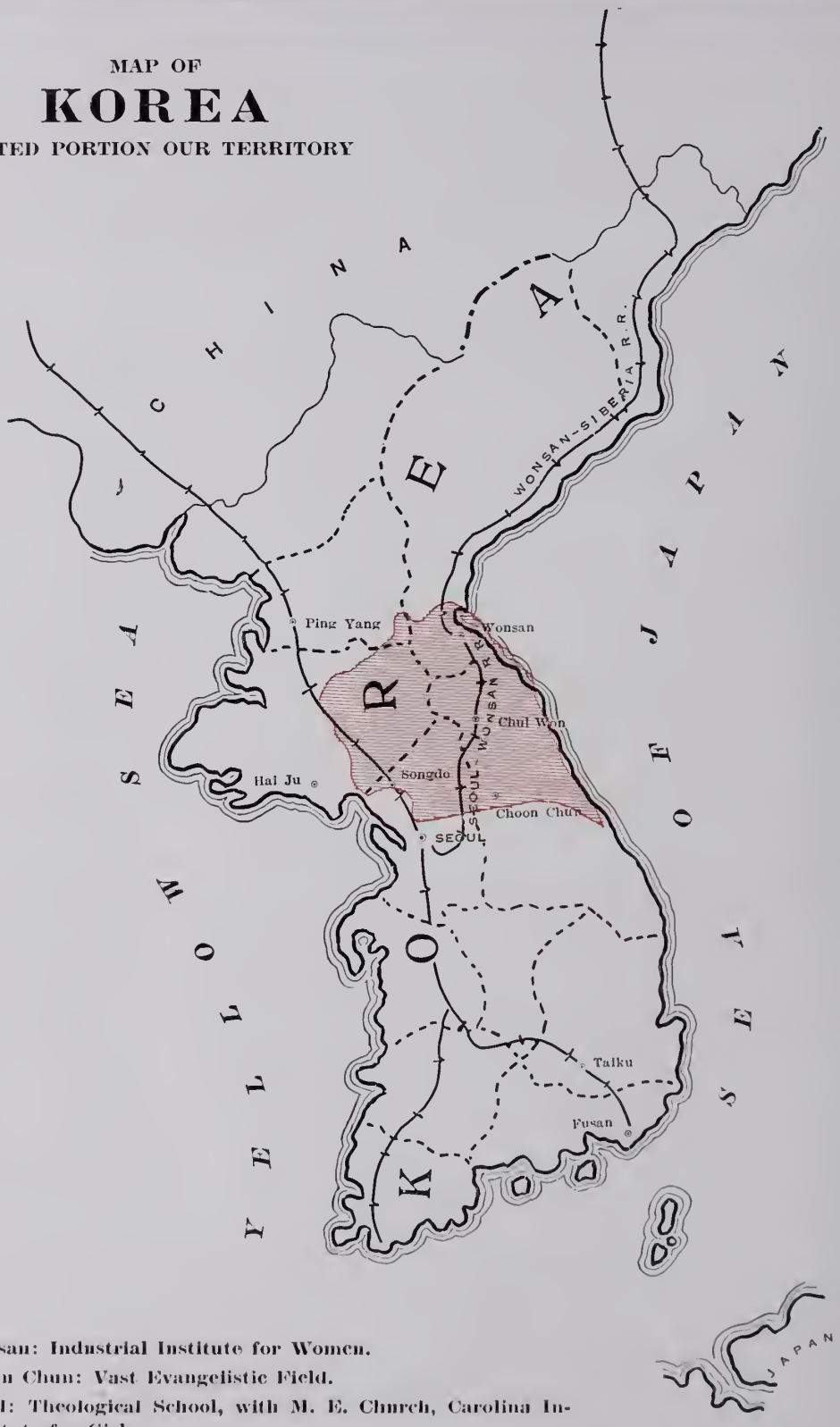



SONGDO SCHOOL - GENERAL VIEW OF COMPOUND

MAP OF

# KOREA

TINTED PORTION OUR TERRITORY




Wonsan: Industrial Institute for Women.

Choon Chun: Vast Evangelistic Field.

Seoul: Theological School, with M. E. Church, Carolina Institute for Girls.

Songdo: Holston Institute for Girls, Anglo-Korean School for Boys, and Ivey Hospital.

# Korea

*The one-time "Hermit Kingdom" now in touch with world movements.*

## GENERAL SURVEY

### I. The Task Before Us

To give the gospel to 1,252,841 people for whom Southern Methodism is wholly responsible.

To build churches and provide an efficient leadership for them.

To establish Bible Institutes and Institutional Plants for men and women in our largest centers.

To organize Sunday schools after a modern pattern and prepare and distribute a Christian literature.

To put our schools on an efficiency basis, emphasizing industrial work for men and women.

To equip and thoroughly man our medical plants.

### II. What We Propose to Do

Send 28 men and 31 women missionaries within the next five years.

Build and equip 50 new Churches.

Provide a special Sunday School Secretary.

Establish common schools and kindergartens for boys and girls.

Train 84 Bible Women and 48 teachers for common schools.

# Korea

*"We have the tremendous advantage of having no popular and strongly entrenched religion to uproot before our faith can be planted."*

## EVANGELISTIC WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

The ratio of Christians being only one to each 119 of the population, our task is a tremendous one.

A definite propaganda to revive Buddhism and to implant Shintoism in Korea calls for renewed evangelistic effort.

The greater part of our cities, with faces to the past—untouched, unsatisfied, and often unapproachable—to be sought for Christ. The smaller part—hungry, seeking, untrained to avoid the pitfalls—these to be satisfied with Christ.

### II. What We Are Now Doing

Eight men and eleven women are working as evangelistic missionaries.

Rural Churches are receiving scant attention.

The time and energy of our present force of workers are consumed on the organized work. They have no time left for an aggressive drive among the non-Christian multitudes.

### III. What We Propose to Do

Send 16 men and 20 women missionary evangelists.

Establish in our mission stations institutional centers for men and women.

Establish Bible Institutes for men and women.

Provide for a better trained native leadership through Theological Seminary and Woman's Bible School.

# Korea

*"The value of our schools to the missionary enterprise is unquestioned. They save to the Church the children of Christian homes and are indispensable in the work of training Christian leaders for the future."*

## EDUCATIONAL WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

To provide Christian institutions of learning for the children of our Church.

To furnish the intellectual leadership which rightly belongs to Christianity.

To give to Korea's benighted womanhood the right to know, to think, and to reason.

### II. What We Have

One high school for boys in Songdo.

One-half interest in a high school for boys in Wonsan.

Several thousand pupils in our common schools for boys and girls.

Two high schools for girls—Holston Institute, in Seoul, and Carolina Institute, in Songdo.

One industrial school for women, at Wonsan.

### III. What We Propose to Do

Send 7 men and 7 women missionaries for educational work.

Furnish our share in the Chosen Christian College enterprise.

Equip and man the academic departments of Anglo-Korean School.

Establish 24 common schools for boys and girls and 14 kindergartens.

Provide a "special" school for young women at Songdo.

Put on an efficiency basis Holston Institute, Songdo, and Carolina Institute, Seoul.

Lay emphasis on industrial education for women.

# Korea

*"The medical work is a valuable agency for reaching the unevangelized. It makes to them a most direct and powerful appeal."*

## MEDICAL WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

To make the medical work we already have thoroughly efficient.

To relieve suffering caused by insanitary living and to deal a death blow to sorcery and witchcraft.

### II. What We Have

Hospitals in Choon Chun, Songdo, and Wonsan.

Nurses' training School, Songdo.

Co-operation in Union Medical College and Nurses' Training School, Seoul.

A promising itinerant medical work.

### III. What We Propose to Do

Send three physicians and four nurses.

Provide our share of outlay for Severance Medical College.

Enlarge and thoroughly equip existing institutions.

# Korea

## EFFICIENCY PROGRAM FOR FIVE YEARS

(In addition to present income)
1919-1923

### GENERAL WORK

| | Evangelistic | Educational | Medical | Total | From Korea | From Home Base |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property and land | $262,025 | $123,650 | $ 71,450 | $457,125 | $44,126 | $412,999 |
| Budget | 201,505 | 216,015 | 61,600 | 479,120 | ..... | 479,120 |
| | $463,530 | $339,665 | $133,050 | $936,245 | $44,126 | $892,119 |

#### Analysis of Above

| EVANGELISTIC | EDUCATIONAL | MEDICAL |
|---|---|---|
| 50 churches.<br>5 institutional plants.<br>1 theological seminary.<br>16 missionary residences.<br>16 missionaries.<br>Maintenance of native workers.<br>Sunday school rooms. | Share in Chosen Christian College.<br>Songdo School equipment.<br>Hostels and other work for government school students.<br>5 missionaries.<br>3 missionary residences. | Share in Union Medical College.<br>Equipment of hospitals, Choon Chun, Songdo, Wonsan.<br>3 doctors.<br>2 doctors' residences. |

### WOMAN'S WORK

| | Evangelistic | Educational | Medical | Total | From Korea | From Home Base |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property and land | $ 67,900 | $ 63,850 | $ 3,800 | $135,550 | $ 625 | $134,925 |
| Budget | 125,245 | 167,735 | 14,550 | 307,530 | 860 | 306,670 |
| Endowments | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | $193,145 | $231,585 | $18,350 | $443,080 | $1,485 | $441,595 |

#### Analysis of Above

| EVANGELISTIC | EDUCATIONAL | MEDICAL |
|---|---|---|
| Institutional plants in centers.<br>Woman's Bible School.<br>84 Bible women.<br>20 missionaries.<br>Addition to missionaries' residences and one new residence. | Industrial school for women, Wonsan.<br>12 primary schools.<br>9 itinerating teachers.<br>48 primary school teachers.<br>7 missionaries.<br>1 "special school" for women, Songdo. | Nurses' training schools in Seoul and Songdo.<br>4 nurses. |

# MEXICO

PRESIDENT BENITO JUAREZ

REV. SOSTENES JUAREZ

MONTEREY

MISS NANNIE E. HOLDING

MISS LIZZIE WILSON

MAP OF

# MEXICO

Underscored cities indicate where our mission worked prior to division of territory.

Tinted portion our territory under action of General Conference at Atlanta.

# Mexico

## GENERAL SURVEY

### I. The Task Before Us

The evangelization of 1,750,000 people—60 per cent. illiterate, all superstitious, aroused, inquiring, and spiritually hungry.

The education of leaders and of the people themselves, so far as laws will permit. To aid the Government in this work, which is straining every nerve.

To combat poverty and the want of hygiene by providing missionary doctors and nurses.

The establishment of social settlement work.

The preparation of native leaders, the most urgent need of all.

### II. What We Propose to Do

Add to our present force of missionaries 8 men and 5 women; also 40 native teachers—29 men and 11 women—2 physicians, and 2 or more nurses.

Reopen the hospital we already have and add another.

Inaugurate industrial education and increase facilities for normal training.

Open two or three centers for the training of evangelistic workers, both men and women.

Begin social settlement work.

Patronize and sustain the Union Theological Seminary and a joint publishing house and evangelical paper.

# Mexico

## EVANGELISTIC WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

The evangelizing of a population of 1,750,000.

### II. What We Are Now Doing

Five missionaries and 45 Mexican preachers are engaged in the work.

### III. What We Propose to Do

Put into the field, in addition to what we have, 8 men and 5 women missionaries and as many native workers as can be secured.

Unite with other Churches in special evangelistic campaigns.

Inaugurate social settlement work with Bible Women, visiting nurses, etc.

# Mexico

## EDUCATIONAL WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

An unprecedented demand for education.

The woman's work is much hampered by provisions of the new Constitution.

### II. What We Are Now Doing

Normal school for girls in operation at Saltillo.

High schools at Monterey and El Paso.

### III. What We Propose to Do

Take over the work of the Congregationalists at Chihuahua, if the plan of redistribution carries, and of the Disciples at Piedras Negras and Monterey.

Double the capacity of the Normal School for Girls.

Inaugurate special training for Bible Women.

Increase the effectiveness of the schools at El Paso and Monterey and establish schools at once at Chihuahua, Torreon, Durango, and Nogales.

Open at least three new schools for girls.

Inaugurate manual training and industrial schools.

Support the Union Seminary and supplement its work by special courses at El Paso and perhaps at Monterey.

# Mexico

## MEDICAL WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

The people are in great need, especially in rural districts, of medical practitioners, dispensaries, and nurses.

The work may be interfered with by new laws.

### II. What We Have

One valuable hospital property and a good reputation at Monterey.

### III. What We Propose to Do

Reopen Monterey Hospital and, if possible, establish one at Torreon or Chihuahua.

Open a dispensary at Durango.

Send 2 doctors and 2 nurses.

# Mexico

## EFFICIENCY PROGRAM FOR FIVE YEARS

(In addition to present income)

1919-1923

### GENERAL WORK

| | Evangelistic | Educational | Medica | | From Mexico | From Home Base |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property and land | $ 78,500 | $126,300 | $ 5,000 | $209,800 | $ 44,600 | $165,200 |
| Budget | 198,000 | 356,900 | 27,500 | 582,400 | 127,705 | 454,695 |
| Endowments | | | | | | |
| | $276,500 | $483,200 | $32,500 | $792,200 | $172,305 | $619,895 |

#### Analysis of Above

| EVANGELISTIC | EDUCATIONAL | MEDICAL |
|---|---|---|
| 8 missionaries.<br>20 chapels.<br>12 parsonages.<br>Native evangelists and pastors. | Further development of Lydia Patterson, Laurens, and Effie Edington Schools.<br>5 additional teachers (American).<br>10 additional teachers (Mexican). | Repair hospital at Monterey.<br>Open another.<br>2 doctors and sufficient nurses. |

### WOMAN'S WORK

| | Evangelistic | Educational | Medical | Total | From Mexico | From Home Base |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property and land | $ 2,000 | $228,400 | | $230,400 | | $230,400 |
| Budget | 42,500 | 66,600 | | 109,100 | $15,550 | 93,550 |
| | $44,500 | $295,000 | | $339,500 | $15,550 | $323,950 |

#### Analysis of Above

| EVANGELISTIC | EDUCATIONAL | MEDICAL |
|---|---|---|
| Equipment of social settlement at Durango.<br>Salaries of 3 evangelistic missionaries.<br>Salaries of 5 native evangelistic workers. | Normal school building at Saltillo and salaries of 2 new missionaries and 3 native teachers.<br>3 new centers of work.<br>6 new missionaries.<br>12 new native teachers. | Dispensary and nurse included in evangelistic budget. |

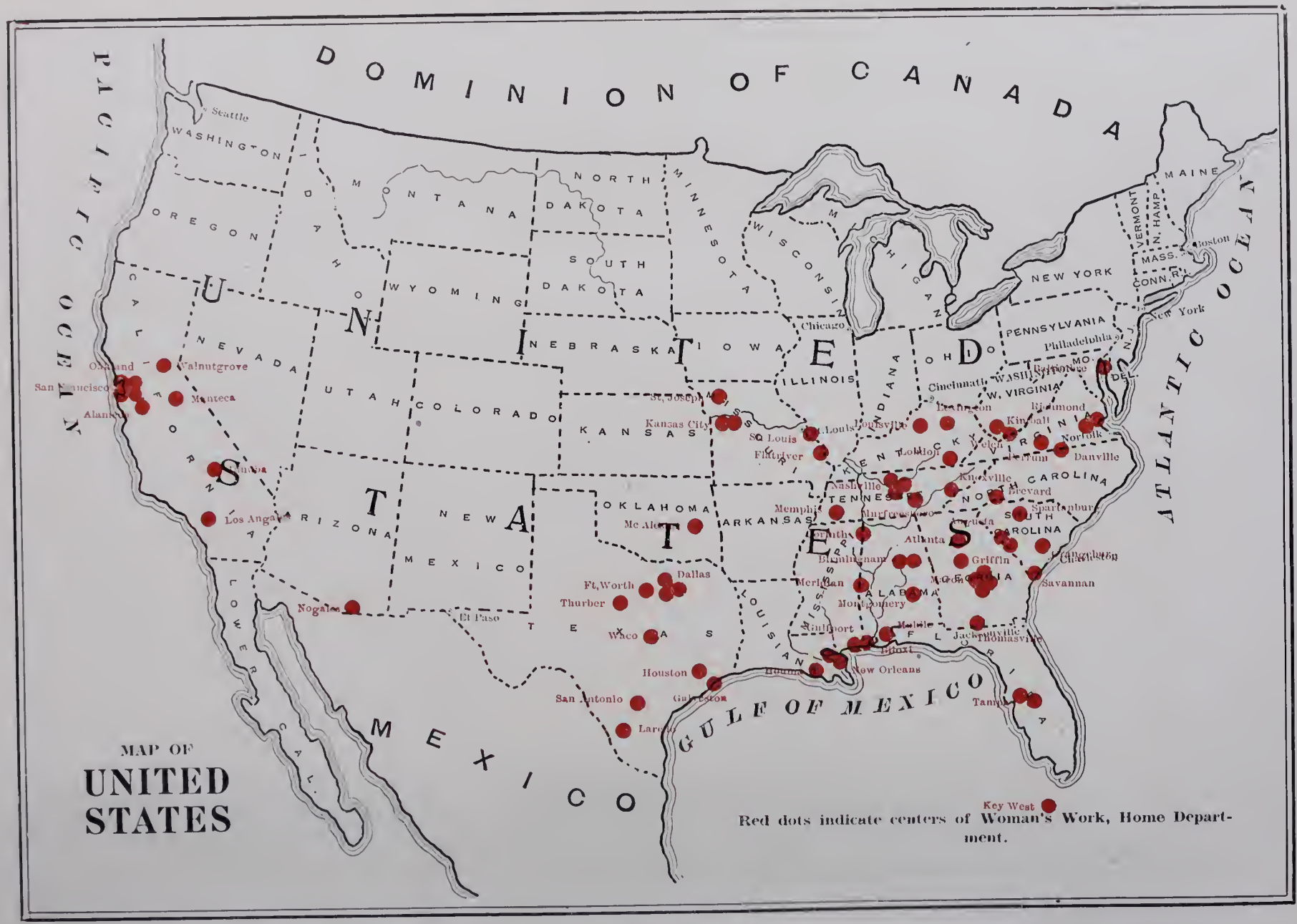
JAPANESE SUNDAY SCHOOL, ALAMEDA, CALIF.

KINDERGARTEN, AUGUSTA, GA.

SUE BENNETT MEMORIAL, LONDON, KY.

# WOMAN'S WORK

# HOME DEPARTMENT




MAP OF
# UNITED STATES

Red dots indicate centers of Woman's Work, Home Department.

# Woman's Work—Home Department

## GENERAL SURVEY

### I. The Task Before Us

To evangelize the foreign-born people now on Southern soil.

The education and evangelization of the negro, fitting him for leadership.

To magnify our opportunity among the people living on the Gulf Coast.

To secure the services of educated men and women for home mission work.

The preparation of nurses for district work.

The social redemption of the cities.

The evangelization of the negroes.

The education of the mountain people.

### II. What We Propose to Do

Strengthen the work in the mountains by properly equipping schools implanted therein.

Provide for dependent girls and multiply centers to care for the independent working girls.

Raise the standard of our negro work and multiply Bethlehem Houses.

Erect additional buildings for our Mexican schools.

Increase the capacity of our work at New Orleans by additional buildings and enlarged playgrounds.

Erect dormitories for girls in connection with State universities.

Enlarge the capacity for service to the French by schools and settlements.

# Woman's Work—Home Department

## MOUNTAINS AND MINES

### I. The Task Before Us

To give religious and industrial training to the mountain people of Laurel County and its adjacent counties, in the State of Kentucky, a territory of 150,000 people.

To develop the mountain people in Transylvania County and its adjacent counties in the State of North Carolina, by industrial, cultural, and religious education.

To help Americanize and evangelize the foreign and indifferent people of our mines in West Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas, and the Lead Belt of Missouri.

### II. What We Have

Sue Bennett Memorial School, for mountain boys and girls, London, Ky. The campus covers 23 acres. There are 11 buildings, and the property is valued at $80,000. There are 17 teachers and 408 students The course of study covers academic, normal, preparatory, vocational, commercial, and musial training.

Brevard Institute, North Carolina. It contains 26 acres, 11 buildings, and is valued at $75,000. There are 14 teachers and 271 students.

Two Wesley Houses have been established in mining districts.

Eight deaconesses have been engaged in four different mining sections. Eight hundred and twelve families have been reached through their efforts in 1917.

### III. What We Propose to Do

We propose to erect a high-school building, a chapel, and add to the boys' dormitory at Sue Bennett Memorial.

Erect a boys' dormitory at Brevard Institute.

Double the number of deaconesses in the mining sections where we are already at work.

# Woman's Work—Home Department

## THE NEGRO

### I. The Task Before Us

To help train the negro women for home-making, for child-training, and for right home ideals.

To protect the young negro girls and train and educate them for woman's task in the world.

To bring to bear upon civic authorities the necessity for clean and healthy living conditions.

To help educate the children for a safe citizenship.

To bring about racial co-operation and help in every way to alleviate the friction and prejudice between the races.

### II. What We Have

The industrial training of the girls at the Annex in Paine College, Augusta, Ga. Paine Annex consists of 3 acres and 3 buildings, valued at $30,000. The accommodations and facilities are wholly inadequate.

Bethlehem House, Augusta, Ga., a small building and a double lot, which furnishes inadeqate quarters for the religious, social, and civic betterment of the people.

The Bethlehem House, Nashville, Tenn., co-operating with the Sociological Department of Fisk University, serves as a training center for negro workers.

### III. What We Propose to Do

Erect two more dormitories at Paine Annex, increasing the capacity to accommodate 300 girls.

Erect a building for teaching industries at Paine College.

Build an administration hall, to include a library, rooms for societies, and a large dining hall, at Paine College.

Remodel and equip the Augusta Bethlehem House.

Increase the capacity of the Bethlehem House at Nashville, Tenn., by erecting an administration building providing a chapel, class and club rooms, equipment for industrial training, and a gymnasium.

Multiply the number of Bethlehem Houses wherever the need appears.

# Woman's Work—Home Department

## CITY WORK

### I. The Task Before Us

The supreme task of the Church of God in America is the evangelization and social redemption of the great cities. There are sixty cities within the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, where the population exceeds eight thousand.

To Americanize the foreign-born people in these cities and to teach the unskilled English-speaking people and the religiously indifferent.

To lift the 700,000 cotton mill people of the South out of ignorance and superstition.

To protect the young working women and to throw about them a Christian environment.

### II. What We Have

There are 36 City Mission Boards within the bounds of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, organized for the social evangelization of more than 40 different communities.

Jointly with the Woman's Missionary Society, they maintain 7 Co-operative Homes for young working women and 40 Wesley Houses or other social institutions in foreign, negro, cotton mill, and other English-speaking industrial sections. Last year 92 deaconesses personally reached 23,200 homes.

The Wesley Houses served 208 industrial classes, 19 night schools, and 265 clubs, that bring education, manual training, and the teaching of English to foreign groups.

Seven Co-operative Homes for young working women are maintained. In one city alone from these homes 750 young women were turned away for lack of room.

### III. What We Propose to Do

To extend our present method of social evangelism.

To hold the educated youth of the Church for the Church's service.

To increase the number of deaconesses and missionaries to meet the demands of the vast home mission field.

To provide Methodist dormitories at State schools and universities.

To build a hospital for the special training of Christian nurses for district service.

To provide scholarships for giving language preparations to those who serve in the foreign communities.

To increase the erection of Co-operative Homes.

# Woman's Work—Home Department

## LATIN AMERICANS

### I. The Task Before Us

To reach the more than a million Mexican people in the United States.

To assist in eliminating the wretched poverty, illiteracy, lack of industrial skill, prejudice, and atheism which make these people a menace to our great Southwest.

To bring the blessing of the Gospel to the Cubans in Florida.

To educate, to lift out of dirt and squalor the Cubans in Florida, and to evangelize the foreign-born citizens who come to American soil.

### II. What We Have

At Laredo, Tex., Holding Institute, a large boarding school for boys and girls; 15 teachers and 376 students are registered.

The Homer Toberman Clinic and Wesley House, Los Angeles, Cal., which ministers to a population of 7,000 people.

Wolff Settlement, at Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., serves a community of 12,000 Cubans.

In West Tampa three missionaries serve a Cuban community of 9,000.

### III. What We Propose to Do

Erect a girls' dormitory at Holding Institute, remodel the boys' dormitory, and supply the need for a large administration building.

Within the next year erect a Wesley House at Tampa, Fla., with playground equipment, day nursery attachment, clinic, kindergarten, social club and class rooms.

Buildings of proper proportion must be erected at Los Angeles and a Wesley House at Key West.

---

NOTE.—"Latin Americans" in this survey means the citizens of the United States of Mexican and Cuban extraction, the alien Mexican (both resident and refugee), and the immigrant from Cuba.

# Woman's Work—Home Department

*"I consider Oriental missions in the United States most important, for Orientals in the United States have a larger hearing when they return home. Our people say they know what Christianity is because they have lived in a Christian land."*

## ORIENTALS

### I. The Task Before Us

To evangelize 10,000 Japanese and 1,200 Koreans allotted to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by the Pacific Coast Evangelistic Association.

To maintain social evangelistic centers.

To give Christian environment to the Oriental immigrant.

To Christianize our portion of the 5,000 foreign children.

### II. What We Have

We maintain a force of 5 Japanese and Korean preachers and 6 other trained workers in this Oriental work. There are 150 Japanese, 250 Koreans, and 258 children in the Sunday schools.

At Alameda, Cal., we own Mary Helm Hall. The property is valued at $11,900.

The Sacramento River Circuit serves the most numerous Japanese population of any appointment. At Walnut Grove the Japanese themselves have erected a Japanese mission home and social center on a leased lot. A Japanese pastor serves this circuit.

At San Francisco a commodious hall is rented for the Korean congregation. This is known by the Koreans as the Korean center of North America.

There are 250 Oriental Church members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in California.

### III. What We Propose to Do

Purchase a building at Oakland adequate for Church, school, and social work, and furnish rooms which may be rented to transient Japanese.

Establish a Church, educational, and social center at Dinuba.

# Woman's Work—Home Department

*Our Italian pastor says: "Roman Catholicism is stronger in New Orleans than it is in Rome."*

## GULF COAST

To Americanize and evangelize the foreign fisher folk on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi.

To help the women and children of the Italian and French people of New Orleans to higher standards; to Christianize and relate these people to the great Protestant faith.

To educate and interpret Christianity to the French people of Louisiana.

To greet and serve the immigrants as they arrive at Port Galveston and to help them to become Christian citizens.

### II. What We Have

At Biloxi, a Wesley House, where two trained workers serve the fisher folk through the day nursery, kindergarten, clubs, classes, and evangelistic visitation.

St. Mark's Hall, the gospel settlement on Esplanade Street, New Orleans, stands as the incarnation of the social spirit of Christ. Four trained workers are in charge.

At Houma there are two trained workers conducting clubs and classes among the scattered French people as the beginning of a larger work.

A port missionary as the representative of the Church of God stands at Port Galveston to help the immigrants in their hour of need as they reach our shores.

### III. What We Propose to Do

To erect a church and gymnasium at Biloxi, Miss., for the enlargement of the work among the fisher folk.

To extend this social and evangelistic work at other points on the Gulf Coast.

To purchase property and erect a suitable building for the enlarged work at St. Mark's Hall, New Orleans.

To provide a gospel center for rescue work and service for the "down-and-out" in the congested sections of New Orleans.

To begin educational work for the girls of the French people of Louisiana.

To make permanent the immigration work at Galveston.

# Woman's Work—Home Department

## EFFICIENCY PROGRAM FOR FIVE YEARS

(In addition to present income)

1919-1923

| | |
|---|---|
| Mountain Work | $ 158,600 |
| City Work | 442,000 |
| Latin Americans | 151,000 |
| Gulf Coast Work | 82,500 |
| Orientals, Pacific Coast | 33,000 |
| Negroes | 243,000 |
| Dependent Girls | 100,000 |
| Total askings | $1,210,100 |

## ANALYSIS OF ABOVE

### MOUNTAIN WORK

Brevard Institute: Boys' dormitory, girls' dormitory, increased teaching force.

Sue Bennett School: Chapel, gymnasium, library, high-school building.

Wesley Houses at mines.

### CITY WORK

Methodist dormitories at State colleges and universities.

Wesley Houses and Co-operative Homes.

### LATIN AMERICA

Holding Institute: Administration building, boys' and girls' dormitories.

Arizona, new school building.

Homer Toberman Clinic and Settlement, building and clinic.

Wesley House at Ybor City, Tampa, Fla.

### GULF COAST

Biloxi Wesley House, chapel and gymnasium.

New Orleans, St. Mark's Hall, modern building and increased force.

Extension of French work.

### ORIENTALS

Property for Japanese work at Oakland, Dinuba.

Property for Korean work at San Francisco.

### NEGROES ....

Paine Annex:
- 1 industrial building.
- 2 girls' dormitories.
- 1 administration building.

Bethlehem House, Nashville, Tenn., administrative building.

Multiply Bethlehem Houses in Southern cities.

### DEPENDENT GIRLS

Vashti Industrial School: Remodel administrative building.

Three Co-operative Homes.

# DEPARTMENT
# *of*
# HOME
# MISSIONS

# Home Missions Worth While

The Protestant Churches of the United States last year put about $14,000,000 into Home Missions and about $16,000,000 into Foreign Missions.

President William R. Harper: "America is the world's greatest mission field because of what it is and what it is to be."

Of the 110,000,000 people in the United States, 26,000,000 are Protestant communicants, 15,000,000 are baptized Roman Catholics, 2,200,000 are Jews, and about 1,500,000 are of other faiths. Of the remaining more than 65,000,000, about 20,000,000 are children. Forty-five million persons live in the United States without any Church affiliation whatever.

Rev. Richard Stowe, D.D.: "The future of the whole world is pivoted on the question of whether the Protestant Churches in the United States can hold, enlighten, and purify the people born or gathered into its compass."

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, last year raised and expended for Home Missions and Church Extension, exclusive of loan funds, $1,111,350 under the following agencies: Department of Home Missions, $147,952; Conference Missions, $406,695; Woman's Department of Home Missions, $224,832; Board of Education for Negro Work, $12,000; Duke Fund for Missions, in North Carolina, $10,000; Board of Church Extension, $309,951.

Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D.: "He does most to Christianize the world and to hasten the coming of the kingdom who does most to make thoroughly Christian the United States."

## Objectives in Home Missions

To demonstrate and make effective in our own land the mission of Missions.

To make the United States of America a spiritual world power by making it thoroughly Christian.

To take the Gospel to the morally destitute and religiously illiterate in the cities, about the rim of the towns, in the factory villages, in the hill recesses, and in the neglected tenant houses.

To do something for our 10,000,000 Negroes in keeping with our opportunity and our responsibility and their educational and religious needs.

To provide an intelligent, capable, adequately trained religious leadership to the 200,000 Indians within our Southern territory and to carry forward educational, community, and religious activities in their behalf.

To awaken our Southern people to the importance of the assimilation and evangelization of the immigrants in our territory through Church schools, public schools, English night schools for adults, and through the native American

Methodist pastors by such means and methods as may be adopted after a due survey and study have been made.

To create sentiment and develop methods for the effectualization of country life, with its social, educational, recreational, and religious institutions, whether that life be lived on the plains or among the hills.

To give small Churches and poor communities a sufficient and efficient ministry; to provide for insuring a proper support to every acceptable itinerant preacher through an adequate supplemental pastoral fund in every Annual Conference.

To bring about the construction and adoption of a financial plan which Boards of Lay Activities, presiding elders, and stewards can put into operation in bringing pastoral charges to a living, respectable self-support.

To enlist and enroll 20,000 Methodist laymen as lay helpers to the pastors of our 16,381 Churches that get religious service from their pastors only once a month. There are 50,000 unordained laymen preaching the Gospel in Great Britain.

To create and execute in our cities an intelligently wrought-out policy with a comprehensive and well-articulated program upon which all the forces and resources may be united for a constructive and continuous Christian propaganda.

To establish, maintain, and employ sane, efficient, aggressive, and officially directed evangelism in promoting revival work through the Church.

To produce, publish, and distribute, wherever needed, a leaflet and tract literature dealing with the important phases of denominational doctrines and polity of Christian belief and living and with such theological and philosophical error as may be required for the establishment and protection of Christian truth and holy living.

# The Rural Church

## Population

1. Of the 34,000,000 people in the South, more than 65 per cent. live on farms or in small villages.

2. 48 per cent. of those on farms in the South are tenants, as follows: Mississippi, 66.1 per cent.; Georgia, 65.6 per cent.; South Carolina, 63 per cent.; Alabama, 60.2 per cent.; Louisiana, 55.2 per cent.; Oklahoma, 54.7 per cent.; Texas, 52.2 per cent.; Arkansas, 50 per cent.; North Carolina, 42.3 per cent.; Tennessee, 41.1 per cent.; Missouri, 29.6 per cent.; Maryland, 29.5 per cent.; Florida, 26.6 per cent.; Virginia, 26.5 per cent.; Kentucky, 33.9 per cent.; Kentucky, 33.9 per cent.; West Virginia, 20.4 per cent.

## Enemies of the Rural Church

Tenancy, absentee landlordism, bad roads, poor schools, poor farming, absentee pastors, absentee teachers.

## Promoters of the Rural Church

Land owning by farmers, good roads movement, consolidating schools and erection of adequate school buildings, leadership of ministers in community life, residence of teachers with the people whom they serve.

## Our Methodism Rural

Table I. shows that out of 6,150 pastoral charges, exclusive of the foreign field, with 19,311 Church organizations, only 2,003 are stations, 806 are two-point charges, 738 are three-point circuits, and 2,603 have four appointments or more. In other words, 15,276 of our 19,311 Churches are in four-appointment circuits and get "preaching" only once a month. Two-thirds of the 2,214 Churches in three-point circuits get service only once a month. We have 16,381 Churches (or 85 per cent.) that get service from their pastors only once a month.

## One Objective

To enroll and put into service 20,000 laymen as lay helpers to the pastors on circuits, in order to assure public worship in every Methodist church every Sunday when there is need for such service.

## Our Rural Pastors

Table II. tells its distressing story. Last year, closing last fall, we had, out of 6,150 pastors, 819 who had received less than $400; 1,268, or more than one-fifth, that received less than $500; and 1,585, or more than one-fourth, that received less than $600. Only 1,723 in the Church received over $1,000, although there were 2,003 station preachers. The Conference Boards of Missions are giving assistane to 2,073 pastors out of 6,150. Table III. shows these and other valuable facts.

## What to Do

1. Awaken a sense of responsibility, a conscience in the people, upon the matter of a living wage for their ministers.
2. Bring about the construction and adoption of a financial plan for the Church that the Boards of Lay Activities, presiding elders, and stewards can put in operation in bringing pastoral charges to a living, respectable self-support.
3. Produce sentiment that will demand the creation of such supplemental funds in every Conference as will insure for every married itinerant pastor an annual support not less than $1,000 and a residence, and for every single itinerant Pastor not less than $600

## Finances Required

Funds sufficient to meet the situation should be raised by each Conference. The Board of Lay Activities has this as its prescribed duty. There should be complete co-operation between the Board of Lay Activities, the Board of Missions, and the President and his cabinet of each Conference.

Table I.—Charges Having 1 to 10 Appointments

| Conference. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 42 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 31 | 21 | 19 | 11 | 6 | ..... | 184 |
| Baltimore | 53 | 38 | 27 | 34 | 20 | 23 | 9 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 210 |
| Central Texas | 86 | 21 | 30 | 46 | 19 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 220 |
| Columbia | 7 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| Denver | 14 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 |
| East Columbia | 16 | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 |
| East Oklahoma | 59 | 24 | 20 | 21 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 148 |
| Florida | 64 | 35 | 15 | 29 | 17 | 8 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 172 |
| German Mission | 12 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 |
| Holston | 59 | 27 | 15 | 29 | 28 | 21 | 20 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 225 |
| Illinois | 8 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 |
| Kentucky | 46 | 19 | 29 | 27 | 3 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 128 |
| Little Rock | 49 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 2 | 4 | ..... | 150 |
| Los Angeles | 29 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 |
| Louisiana | 42 | 21 | 33 | 24 | 13 | 10 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 145 |
| Louisville | 49 | 15 | 22 | 38 | 34 | 11 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 173 |
| Memphis | 56 | 18 | 14 | 37 | 33 | 16 | 6 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 182 |
| Mississippi | 35 | 16 | 20 | 36 | 21 | 22 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 158 |
| Missouri | 53 | 31 | 43 | 38 | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 173 |
| Montana | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 |
| New Mexico | 23 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 50 |
| North Arkansas | 66 | 23 | 22 | 45 | 20 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 204 |
| North Alabama | 97 | 31 | 29 | 55 | 44 | 26 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 287 |
| North Carolina | 47 | 25 | 20 | 35 | 36 | 25 | 11 | 8 | 2 | ..... | 209 |
| North Georgia | 83 | 31 | 29 | 50 | 48 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ..... | 267 |
| North Mississippi | 36 | 20 | 23 | 27 | 31 | 21 | 10 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 169 |
| North Texas | 63 | 30 | 28 | 35 | 22 | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 185 |
| Northwest Texas | 54 | 15 | 24 | 27 | 17 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 153 |
| Pacific | 52 | 9 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65 |
| St. Louis | 73 | 19 | 15 | 21 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 144 |
| South Carolina | 29 | 16 | 19 | 47 | 16 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 133 |
| South Georgia | 68 | 16 | 29 | 57 | 50 | 19 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 243 |
| Southwest Missouri | 57 | 32 | 28 | 20 | 8 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 147 |
| Tennessee | 46 | 24 | 21 | 47 | 35 | 22 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 201 |
| Texas | 72 | 28 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 221 |
| Upper South Carolina | 29 | 24 | 18 | 34 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 133 |
| Virginia | 99 | 31 | 19 | 58 | 26 | 19 | 16 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 271 |
| West Oklahoma | 43 | 30 | 20 | 21 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125 |
| West Texas | 68 | 28 | 19 | 25 | 11 | 8 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 161 |
| Western North Carolina | 74 | 31 | 15 | 23 | 34 | 27 | 23 | 17 | 1 | ..... | 245 |
| Western Virginia | 31 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 114 |
| | 2,003 | 806 | 738 | 1,068 | 746 | 450 | 200 | 90 | 36 | 13 | 6,150 |

# Table II.—Salaries Paid Preachers in Charge

| Conference | 399 or less | 400 | 401 to 499 | 500 | 501 to 599 | 600 | 601 to 699 | 700 | 701 to 799 | 800 | 801 to 899 | 900 | 901 to 999 | 1,000 | 1,001 to 1,099 | 1,100 to 1,199 | 1,200 to 1,299 | 1,300 to 1,399 | 1,400 to 1,499 | 1,500 to 1,700 | 1,701 to 1,999 | 2,000 to 2,250 | 2,251 to 2,500 | 2,501 to 2,999 | 3,000 | 3,001 to 3,500 | Above 3,500 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 22 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 14 | 6 | 22 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 184 |
| Baltimore | 6 | 2 | 14 | 6 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 24 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 207 |
| Central Texas | 14 | ..... | 11 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 26 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 220 |
| Columbia | 6 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| Denver | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 |
| East Columbia | 12 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 |
| East Oklahoma | 45 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 14 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 149 |
| Florida | 26 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 18 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 171 |
| German Mission | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 |
| Holston | 43 | 3 | 19 | 4 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 24 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 2 | ..... | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 232 |
| Illinois | 18 | 1 | 6 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 |
| Kentucky | 25 | ..... | 6 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 129 |
| Little Rock | 21 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 13 | ..... | 15 | 10 | 15 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 4 | ..... | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 151 |
| Los Angeles | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 33 |
| Louisiana | 11 | ..... | 8 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 141 |
| Louisville | 35 | 1 | 19 | ..... | 17 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 175 |
| Memphis | 23 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 185 |
| Mississippi | 16 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 158 |
| Missouri | 7 | ..... | 8 | 1 | 17 | 5 | 18 | 7 | 19 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 176 |
| Montana | 4 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| New Mexico | 11 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 51 |
| North Alabama | 69 | 4 | 23 | 2 | 33 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 17 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 1 | ..... | 9 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 286 |
| North Arkansas | 44 | 4 | 15 | 9 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 201 |
| North Carolina | 11 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 27 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 210 |
| North Georgia | 35 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 23 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 18 | 5 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 7 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 270 |
| North Mississippi | 27 | ..... | 16 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 168 |
| North Texas | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 23 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 2 | 189 |
| Northwest Texas | 20 | ..... | 21 | ..... | 13 | 1 | 9 | ..... | 5 | 4 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 152 |
| Pacific | 17 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 64 |
| St. Louis | 35 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 10 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 148 |
| South Carolina | 5 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134 |
| South Georgia | 17 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 17 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 19 | 9 | 18 | 1 | 19 | 13 | 14 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 7 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 244 |
| Southwest Missouri | 10 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 147 |
| Tennessee | 51 | ..... | 11 | 2 | 14 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 13 | 17 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 202 |
| Texas | 19 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 21 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 223 |
| Upper South Carolina | 8 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 132 |
| Virginia | 14 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 20 | 12 | 17 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 13 | 15 | 35 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 274 |
| West Oklahoma | 20 | ..... | 10 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 124 |
| West Texas | 8 | ..... | 13 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 6 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 155 |
| Western North Carolina | 20 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 125 |
| Western Virginia | 15 | ..... | 12 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 114 |
| Total | 819 | 47 | 402 | 83 | 434 | 180 | 428 | 160 | 411 | 226 | 351 | 180 | 222 | 381 | 219 | 193 | 385 | 101 | 89 | 285 | 133 | 154 | 83 | 19 | 36 | 8 | 18 | 6,047 |

# TABLE III.—STATISTICS OF ANNUAL CONFERENCES ON MISSIONS, 1916-17

| CONFERENCE. | CONFERENCE MISSIONS. | | Specials, Conference Missions. | HOME MISSIONS. | | Specials, Home Missions. | FOREIGN MISSIONS. | | Specials, Foreign Missions. | Total for All Missions. | Percentage Paid on Home Mission Assessment | Percentage Paid on Foreign Mission Assessment. | Per Capita, 1917. | Per Capita, 1916. | Per Capita, 1915. | Charges Receiving Conference Aid. | ASSESSMENTS FOR 1918. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assessed, 1917. | Paid, 1917. | | Assessed, 1917. | Paid, 1917. | | Assessed, 1917. | Paid, 1917. | | | | | | | | | Foreign Missions. | Home Missions. | Conference Missions. |
| Alabama | $ 11,000 | $ 8,376 | | $ 5,760 | $ 4,392 | $ 158 | $ 18,000 | $ 13,330 | $ 2,945 | $ 29,201 | 76 | 75 | $0 38 | $0 38 | $0 38 | 59 | $ 18,000 | $ 5,760 | $ 11,000 |
| Baltimore | 20,600 | 19,100 | | 5,088 | 4,300 | 309 | 15,900 | 14,307 | 4,985 | 43,001 | 84 | 90 | 60 | 56 | 60 | 85 | 15,900 | 5,088 | 22,560 |
| Central Texas | 20,000 | 16,921 | $ 534 | 6,672 | 5,646 | 918 | 20,850 | 17,346 | 4,092 | 45,457 | 84 | 83 | 56 | 49 | 45 | 79 | 20,850 | 6,672 | 20,000 |
| Columbia | 600 | 312 | | 192 | 108 | 3 | 500 | 341 | 250 | 1,014 | 56 | 68 | 53 | 69 | 46 | 7 | 500 | 192 | 600 |
| Denver | 610 | 610 | | 240 | 240 | 12 | 750 | 750 | 51 | 1,663 | 100 | 100 | 72 | 74 | 70 | 17 | 750 | 240 | 610 |
| East Columbia | 600 | 374 | | 272 | 146 | 26 | 850 | 438 | 526 | 1,510 | 54 | 52 | 75 | 26 | 40 | 7 | 850 | 272 | 600 |
| East Oklahoma | 8,000 | 5,420 | | 2,800 | 1,897 | 120 | 8,750 | 5,570 | 3,313 | 16,320 | 68 | 64 | 52 | 45 | 39 | 28 | 8,750 | 2,800 | 8,000 |
| Florida | 12,000 | 10,228 | 2,200 | 3,500 | 2,734 | 232 | 11,000 | 8,283 | 2,284 | 26,021 | 78 | 75 | 61 | 48 | 47 | 45 | 11,000 | 3,500 | 13,500 |
| German Mission | 600 | 755 | | 160 | 224 | 34 | 500 | 595 | 623 | 2,231 | 140 | 119 | 1 16 | 1 28 | 1 41 | 10 | 500 | 160 | 600 |
| Holston | 16,438 | 15,688 | 614 | 5,472 | 5,125 | 109 | 17,100 | 16,034 | 7,376 | 44,946 | 94 | 93 | 55 | 42 | 42 | 84 | 17,100 | 5,472 | 16,438 |
| Illinois | 1,000 | 536 | | 500 | 268 | 10 | 1,700 | 771 | 883 | 2,468 | 53 | 45 | 84 | 22 | 18 | 9 | 1,700 | 500 | 1,100 |
| Kentucky | 5,700 | 5,470 | 719 | 2,606 | 2,344 | 845 | 8,150 | 7,810 | 8,158 | 19,846 | 89 | 95 | 59 | 49 | 56 | 30 | 8,150 | 2,606 | 5,700 |
| Little Rock | 7,820 | 5,880 | 69 | 3,680 | 2,800 | 279 | 11,500 | 8,970 | 4,183 | 22,181 | 76 | 78 | 44 | 39 | 32 | 89 | 11,500 | 3,680 | 7,820 |
| Los Angeles | 2,800 | 1,876 | | 592 | 402 | 81 | 1,850 | 1,193 | 1,536 | 5,088 | 68 | 64 | 1 00 | 84 | 82 | 23 | 1,850 | 592 | 2,800 |
| Louisiana | 9,816 | 5,903 | | 3,184 | 1,910 | 183 | 9,850 | 6,558 | 2,304 | 16,858 | 60 | 66 | 42 | 35 | 30 | 27 | 9,850 | 3,184 | 9,816 |
| Louisville | 10,489 | 9,107 | | 4,176 | 3,758 | 162 | 13,050 | 11,376 | 5,663 | 30,066 | 90 | 89 | 50 | 45 | 46 | 57 | 13,050 | 4,176 | 10,500 |
| Memphis | 13,520 | 11,968 | | 5,480 | 4,850 | 520 | 16,900 | 13,232 | 6,361 | 36,931 | 88 | 80 | 52 | 44 | 40 | 46 | 16,900 | 5,480 | 13,520 |
| Mississippi | 9,350 | 7,418 | | 4,320 | 3,294 | 306 | 13,500 | 11,450 | 13,560 | 36,028 | 76 | 85 | 61 | 40 | 34 | 58 | 13,500 | 4,320 | 9,350 |
| Missouri | 13,244 | 9,891 | 153 | 4,192 | 3,265 | 103 | 13,100 | 9,904 | 3,253 | 26,629 | 78 | 77 | 51 | 48 | 52 | 60 | 13,100 | 4,192 | 13,244 |
| Montana | 600 | 568 | | 160 | 142 | 36 | 500 | 303 | 65 | 1,114 | 88 | 60 | 1 11 | 74 | 82 | 12 | 500 | 160 | 600 |
| New Mexico | 2,500 | 1,965 | | 832 | 666 | 32 | 2,600 | 2,023 | 785 | 5,471 | 80 | 78 | 52 | 51 | 52 | 37 | 2,600 | 832 | 2,500 |
| North Alabama | 11,400 | 7,673 | 9,169 | 6,924 | 4,630 | 145 | 21,700 | 13,766 | 5,019 | 40,402 | 59 | 63 | 38 | 34 | 33 | 51 | 21,700 | 6,924 | 11,400 |
| North Arkansas | 9 884 | 5,800 | | 4,416 | 2,645 | 149 | 13,800 | 8,211 | 1,906 | 18,711 | 60 | 60 | 37 | 28 | 30 | 52 | 13,800 | 4,416 | 9,384 |
| North Carolina | 16,425 | 15,692 | 5,796 | 6,224 | 6,224 | 416 | 19,450 | 19,967 | 5,258 | 53,353 | 100 | 102 | 56 | 50 | 53 | 90 | 19,450 | 6,224 | 17,276 |
| North Georgia | 30,328 | 25,087 | 162 | 8,672 | 7,179 | 340 | 27,240 | 21,593 | 8,403 | 62,764 | 83 | 79 | 50 | 48 | 47 | 97 | 27,240 | 8,672 | 85,328 |
| North Mississippi | 9,056 | 7,156 | | 4,528 | 3,578 | 137 | 14,150 | 10,301 | 1,472 | 22,645 | 81 | 73 | 38 | 35 | 33 | 47 | 14,150 | 4,528 | 9,056 |
| North Texas | 11,560 | 10,610 | | 5,440 | 4,995 | 1,140 | 17,000 | 15,542 | 8,490 | 40,777 | 92 | 91 | 55 | 45 | 40 | 57 | 17,000 | 5,440 | 11,560 |
| Northwest Texas | 12,000 | 9,623 | | 3,360 | 2,688 | 275 | 10,500 | 7,300 | 2,445 | 22,331 | 80 | 70 | 54 | 59 | 53 | 68 | 10,500 | 3,360 | 12,000 |
| Pacific | 2,900 | 1,878 | 12 | 1,104 | 687 | 44 | 3,540 | 2,143 | 1,460 | 6,224 | 62 | 61 | 72 | 51 | 61 | 19 | 3,540 | 1,104 | 2,900 |
| St. Louis | 6,528 | 5,511 | 62 | 8,264 | 2,756 | 99 | 10,200 | 8,578 | 1,420 | 18,426 | 87 | 84 | 45 | 36 | 39 | 45 | 10,200 | 3,264 | 6,528 |
| South Carolina | 12,500 | 12,000 | 3,165 | 4,048 | 3,880 | 168 | 12,600 | 13,307 | 8,162 | 40,688 | 96 | 106 | 77 | 65 | 65 | 47 | 12,600 | 4,048 | 14,500 |
| South Georgia | 18,661 | 18,683 | | 7,328 | 7,339 | 118 | 22,900 | 30,782 | 9,544 | 66,466 | 100 | 113 | 67 | 57 | 56 | 87 | 22,900 | 7,328 | 20,672 |
| S. W. Missouri | 9,000 | 6,425 | | 3,488 | 2,818 | 157 | 10,900 | 7,872 | 2,162 | 19,434 | 81 | 72 | 47 | 43 | 38 | 50 | 10,900 | 3,488 | 8,950 |
| Tennessee | 9,100 | 8,824 | 1,227 | 5,264 | 5,017 | 282 | 16,450 | 15,499 | 6,048 | 36,897 | 95 | 94 | 46 | 42 | 44 | 52 | 16,450 | 5,264 | 9,100 |
| Texas | 14,534 | 12,993 | | 4,966 | 4,512 | 225 | 15,520 | 13,811 | 6,496 | 38,037 | 91 | 89 | 47 | 42 | 39 | 77 | 15,520 | 4,966 | 14,534 |
| Upper S. Carolina | 13,800 | 12,696 | 1,848 | 3,680 | 3,364 | 77 | 11,500 | 10,779 | 3,842 | 32,606 | 91 | 94 | 58 | 55 | 58 | 56 | 11,500 | 3,680 | 14,150 |
| Virginia | 28,000 | 23,646 | 16,521 | 9,184 | 7,970 | 862 | 28,700 | 29,190 | 36,787 | 114,976 | 86 | 101 | 88 | 72 | 82 | 112 | 28,700 | 9,184 | 28,000 |
| West Oklahoma | 6,500 | 4,437 | | 2,544 | 2,430 | 144 | 7,950 | 5,819 | 1,372 | 14,202 | 76 | 73 | 47 | 49 | 48 | 33 | 7,950 | 2,544 | 8,000 |
| West Texas | 14,500 | 13,233 | 25 | 8,744 | 3,378 | 705 | 11,700 | 10,684 | 4,640 | 82,665 | 90 | 91 | 80 | 70 | 61 | 87 | 11,700 | 3,744 | 16,500 |
| Western N. C. | 21,350 | 18,196 | 1,272 | 6,832 | 5,780 | 850 | 21,350 | 18,600 | 13,074 | 57,774 | 85 | 87 | 53 | 49 | 53 | 105 | 21,350 | 6,832 | 21,350 |
| Western Virginia | 5,500 | 3,432 | 946 | 2,000 | 1,247 | 180 | 6,000 | 3,920 | 4,752 | 14,477 | 62 | 65 | 47 | 31 | 24 | 22 | 6,000 | 2,000 | 5,500 |
| Total | $430,313 | $361,961 | $44,554 | $156,888 | $131,634 | $10,491 | $490,050 | $418,308 | $200,948 | $1,167,900 | 84 | 85 | 54 | 46 | 46 | 2,073 | $490,050 | $156,888 | $447,546 |

# Mountain Population

## Location

Eastern Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee, Western North Carolina, Southwestern Virginia, Northern Georgia, and Northwestern Arkansas.

## Number

Total population of the sections, about 3,000,000. Number without adequate educational and religious facilities, about 300,000.

## Prerequisite

A careful survey under the direction of the Home Missions Council by sympathetic investigators.

## Schools

There are about 200 Church and independent schools, of which 3 per cent are colleges of limited grade, 36 per cent. day schools, and 61 per cent. boarding schools. More than half are owned and supported by Churches, 93 being maintained by three distinctive Southern Churches. The accompanying table shows the 10 of our Church, exclusive of those owned and controlled by the Woman's Department.

Our Mountain Schools

| Name. | Location. | Acres in Campus. | Buildings. | Total Value of Plant. | Total Value of Equipment. | Total Debt. | Faculty. | | Enrollment. | | Income for 1916-17. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Tuition and Other Fees. | Conference. | Other Sources. | Total Income. |
| Ferrum Train. School | Ferrum, Va | 376 | 5 | $65,000 | $ 540 | $11,000 | 2 | 6 | 62 | 82 | $ 500 | $10,919 | $4,453 | $15,872 |
| Flat Rock High School | Flat Rock, Ala | 37 | 3 | 1,740 | 235 | 3,000 | 2 | 3 | 38 | 32 | 587 | ------- | 1,700 | 2,287 |
| Hiwassee College | Morrisville, Tenn | 33 | 9 | 35,000 | 12,500 | None | 3 | 6 | 102 | 77 | 1,966 | 3,200 | ------ | 5,166 |
| Lindsay Wilson Training School | Columbia, Ky | 11 | 5 | 44,500 | 600 | 3,000 | 2 | 4 | 120 | 136 | ------ | 300 | ------ | 3,000 |
| Reinhardt College | Waleska, Ga | 125 | 8 | 33,900 | 3,210 | 10,000 | 4 | 8 | 131 | 110 | 3,884 | 1,930 | 150 | 5,964 |
| Rutherford College | Rutherford College, N. C | 50 | 3 | 35,000 | 1,500 | 9,900 | 5 | 1 | 125 | 20 | 1,800 | 1,300 | 885 | 3,985 |
| Sandy Valley Seminary | Paintsville, Ky | 5 | 2 | 70,000 | 500 | 10,000 | 2 | 6 | 104 | 146 | 5,000 | 200 | 750 | 5,950 |
| Sloan-Hendrix Acad | Imboden, Ark | 6 | 4 | 14,200 | 750 | ------- | 3 | 2 | 50 | 42 | 1,530 | 290 | 1,180 | 3,000 |
| Young Harris College | Young Harris, Ga | 1,100 | 6 | 45,000 | 8,050 | ------- | 8 | 5 | 260 | 173 | 2,000 | 2,014 | 1,050 | 5,064 |
| Weaver College | Weaverville, N. C | 21 | 4 | 40,400 | 2,713 | 13,400 | 9 | 3 | 62 | 38 | 2,146 | 2,115 | 2,622 | 6,883 |

## Churches

The Churches are called upon to provide a competent and sufficient ministry with equipment for community service of various kinds. Co-operation and not competition should characterize the endeavors.

## Minimum Proffer

1. $50,0000 a year for five years for religious and social service workers in the six States.
2. $10,000 a year for five years for each of the 10 schools.

## Total Minimum Askings

For Mountain Work, $750,000.

# Foreigners

## Our Responsibility

There are 400,000 Mexicans in Texas and 400,000 more in New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

There are 60,000 Italians in Texas, 50,000 in Louisiana, 40,000 in Mississippi and Alabama, and 30,000 in Florida.

There are 30,000 Cubans in Florida.

There are 60,000 Bohemians in Texas and Oklahoma.

There are 50,000 Poles in Texas and Oklahoma.

There are 250,000 Germans in Texas and large numbers in Missouri and Louisville.

There are large colonies of Greeks, Syrians, and others in Florida and coast territories.

There are 70,000 Japanese and 60,000 Chinese within our territory.

## Our Strategy

English night schools for adults in 50 places.

Foreign-speaking ministers.

American missionaries who speak their language.

American pastors preaching everywhere in English to the foreigners in their communities.

## Urgent Needs

1. $50,000 a year for five years to maintain English night schools for adult foreigners.
2. $50,000 a year for five years to maintain missions and missionaries for foreigners.
3. $100,000 immediately to erect churches for foreigners.

   a. Tampa, $15,000.
   b. Key West, $5,000.
   c. New Orleans, $20,000.
   d. Houston, $5,000.
   e. San Antonio, $5,000.
   f. Bohemian, $10,000.
   g. Mexican, $30,000.
   h. Italian, $10,000.

4. $300,000 to equip schools for Mexicans, including Mexican Institute, San Antonio, $100,000; Patterson Institute, El Paso, $100,000, and a Western Institute, Arizona, and California, $100,000.

## Total Askings

For foreigners, $900,000.

# Negroes

There are 10,000,000 negroes in the United States, of whom 9,000,000 are in the South. Tables I. and II. show the Church membership. Tables III., IV., and V. show their schools. Table VI. shows what schools the white Church Boards are maintaining for them.

TARLE I.—INDEPENDENT NEGRO DENOMINATIONS

| DENOMINATIONS. | Number of Church Organizations. | Number of Members. | Number of Sunday Schools. | Members in Sunday School. | Value of Property. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 33,220 | 3,789,898 | 30,999 | 1,452,155 | $45,191,422 |
| Baptists, National Convention | 18,534 | 2,261,607 | 17,910 | 924,665 | 24,437,272 |
| Colored Primitive Baptists in America | 797 | 35,076 | 166 | 6,224 | 296,539 |
| United American Freewill Baptists | 251 | 14,489 | 100 | 3,307 | 79,278 |
| Church of God and Saints of Christ | 48 | 1,823 | 1 | 150 | 6,000 |
| Church of Liv. God (Christian Workers Friendship) | 44 | 2,676 | 43 | 886 | 23,175 |
| Church of Living God (Apostolic Church) | 15 | 752 | 13 | 585 | 25,700 |
| Church of Christ in God | 9 | 848 | 6 | 289 | 9,700 |
| Voluntary Missionary Society in America (col.) | 3 | 425 | 3 | 390 | 2,400 |
| Free Christian Zion Church of Christ (colored) | 15 | 1,835 | 7 | 340 | 5,975 |
| Union Methodist Church | 36 | 4,000 | 35 | 1,000 | 30,000 |
| Union A. M. E. Church (colored) | 77 | 4,347 | 78 | 3,372 | 170,150 |
| Independent Methodist Episcopal Church | ---- | 1,500 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| African M. E. Church | 6,647 | 620,000 | 6,285 | 292,689 | 11,303,489 |
| African Union Methodist Protestant Church | 69 | 5,592 | 66 | 5,266 | 183,697 |
| African M. E. Zion Church | 3,180 | 568,608 | 3,100 | 107,692 | 4,833,207 |
| Colored M. E. Church | 3,196 | 240,798 | 2,900 | 95,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church (col.) | 45 | 3,059 | 36 | 1,508 | 37,875 |
| Ref. Methodist Union Episcopal Church (col.) | 58 | 4,397 | 54 | 1,792 | 36,965 |
| Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church | 196 | 18,066 | 196 | 7,000 | 210,000 |

TABLE II.—NEGRO MEMBERSHIP IN WHITE DENOMINATIONS

| DENOMINATIONS. | Number of Churches. | Members of Church. | Number of Sunday Schools. | Members in Sunday School. | Value of Property. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 6,210 | 515,161 | 5,330 | 293,202 | $12,103,655 |
| Seventh-Day Adventists | 29 | 562 | 26 | 529 | 100,000 |
| Baptists, Northern Convention | 108 | 32,639 | 106 | 12,827 | 1,561,326 |
| Free Baptists | 197 | 10,876 | 177 | 5,732 | 186,130 |
| Primitive Baptists | 797 | 35,706 | ---- | ---- | 2,300 |
| Christian (Christian Connection) | 92 | 7,545 | 88 | 4,001 | 69,505 |
| Church of God in N. America, Gen. Eldership | 15 | 329 | 11 | 270 | 5,500 |
| Congregationalists | 156 | 11,960 | 174 | 10,339 | 459,497 |
| Disciples of Christ | 129 | 9,705 | 117 | 4,319 | 170,265 |
| Churches of Christ | 41 | 1,528 | 24 | 597 | 14,956 |
| Independent Churches | 12 | 490 | 13 | 435 | 2,750 |
| General Synod of Evan. Luth. Church in U. S. A | 1 | 15 | 1 | 25 | 5,000 |
| Evangelical Luth. Synodical Conference of N. A | 48 | 1,164 | 38 | 1,653 | 41,400 |
| Methodist Episcopal Church | 3,750 | 308,551 | 3,745 | 204,810 | 6,104,379 |
| Methodist Protestant Church | 64 | 2,612 | 53 | 1,650 | 62,651 |
| Wesleyan Methodist Connection in America | 22 | 1,258 | 16 | 769 | 21,000 |
| Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum) | 2 | 351 | 2 | 217 | 8,000 |
| Presbyterian Church in U. S. A | 417 | 27,799 | 433 | 24,904 | 752,387 |
| Cumberland Presbyterian Church | 1 | 50 | 1 | 75 | 1,000 |
| Associate Reformed Synod in South | 1 | 18 | 1 | 35 | 200 |
| Presbyterian Church in U. S | 44 | 1,183 | 42 | 1,160 | 32,850 |
| Protestant Episcopal Church | 198 | 19,098 | 188 | 13,779 | 1,773,279 |
| Reformed Church in America | 2 | 59 | 1 | 52 | ---- |
| Reformed Episcopal Church | 35 | 3,086 | 28 | 1,357 | 45,000 |
| Roman Catholic Church* | 36 | 38,235 | 33 | 3,151 | 678,480 |
| Church of United Brethren in Christ | 10 | 277 | 8 | 236 | 3,100 |
| Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod | 3 | 65 | 4 | 280 | 2,700 |

*Of Ohio and other states.

## Table III.—Colored Schools Classified on the Basis of Ownership and Control

| Ownership and Control. | Number of Schools. | | | Counted Attendance. | | | | Teachers and Workers. | | | Income for Current Expenses. | Value of Property |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Large or Important. | Small or Less Important. | Total. | Elementary. | Secondary. | College and Professional. | Total. | White. | Negro. | | |
| All private and higher schools | 747 | 388 | 359 | 107,206 | 80,376 | 24,189 | 2,641 | 5,851 | 1,358 | 4,493 | $4,241,572 | $35,870,125 |
| Public control | 122 | 122 | --- | 23,527 | 9,812 | 12,662 | 1,053 | 1,317 | 38 | 1,279 | 1,215,112 | 7,373,179 |
| Federal schools | 1 | 1 | --- | 1,401 | ------ | 400 | 1,001 | 106 | 33 | 73 | 172,257 | 1,756,920 |
| Land grant schools | 16 | 16 | --- | 4,875 | 2,595 | 2,268 | 12 | 400 | ----- | 400 | 544,520 | 2,576,142 |
| State schools | 11 | 11 | --- | 2,638 | 1,466 | 1,132 | 40 | 188 | 2 | 186 | 246,834 | 1,394,547 |
| City high schools | 67 | 67 | --- | 8,707 | ------ | 8,707 | ----- | 484 | 3 | 481 | 200,000 | 1,500,000 |
| County training schools | 27 | 27 | --- | 5,906 | 5,751 | 155 | ----- | 139 | ----- | 139 | 51,501 | 145,570 |
| Private control | 625 | 266 | 359 | 83,679 | 70,564 | 11,527 | 1,588 | 4,534 | 1,320 | 3,214 | 3,026,460 | 28,496,946 |
| Independent schools | 118 | 46 | 72 | 14,851 | 12,273 | 1,841 | 737 | 1,141 | 249 | 895 | 1,099,224 | 12,369,441 |
| Denominational schools | 507 | 220 | 287 | 68,828 | 58,291 | 9,686 | 851 | 3,390 | 1,071 | 2,319 | 1,927,236 | 16,127,505 |
| Under white boards | 354 | 160 | 39 | 51,529 | 43,605 | 7,188 | 736 | 2,562 | 1,069 | 1,493 | 1,546,303 | 13,822,451 |
| Under negro boards | 153 | 60 | 194 | 17,299 | 14,686 | 2,498 | 115 | 828 | 2 | 826 | 380,933 | 2,305,054 |

## Table IV.—Colored Schools Maintained by States. Teacher-Training and Industrial Courses

| States. | Location. | Counted Attendance. | | | | Teachers. | Income. | | | Value of Property. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total. | Elementary. | Secondary. | College. | | Total. | State Appropriation or Grant. | Other Sources. | |
| Total | ---------- | 2,638 | 1,466 | 1,132 | 40 | 188 | $246,834 | $218,917 | $27,917 | $1,394,547 |
| Alabama | Montgomery | 714 | 575 | 139 | -- | 31 | 21,500 | 16,000 | 5,500 | 70,000 |
| Kansas | Topeka | 82 | 45 | 37 | -- | 14 | 15,830 | 12,000 | 3,830 | 131,395 |
| Do | Quindaro | 106 | 27 | 79 | -- | 26 | 38,148 | 28,766 | 9,382 | 195,300 |
| Maryland | Bowie | 50 | 12 | 38 | -- | 8 | 8,053 | 7,167 | 886 | 33,500 |
| New Jersey | Bordentown | 93 | 72 | 21 | -- | 18 | 27,755 | 27,755 | ------- | 99,159 |
| North Carolina | Elizabeth City | 249 | 181 | 68 | -- | 8 | 6,074 | 5,360 | 714 | 45,000 |
| Do | Fayetteville | 227 | 174 | 53 | -- | 7 | 5,544 | 4,969 | 575 | 38,700 |
| Do | Winston-Salem | 165 | 78 | 87 | -- | 10 | 5,258 | 4,900 | 358 | 51,700 |
| Ohio | Wilberforce | 231 | ------ | 191 | 40 | 29 | 77,000 | 77,000 | ------- | 436,893 |
| Virginia | Petersburg | 573 | 282 | 291 | -- | 25 | 27,898 | 22,000 | 5,898 | 233,900 |
| West Virginia | Bluefield | 148 | 20 | 128 | -- | 12 | 13,774 | 13,000 | 774 | 59,000 |

## Table V.—Schools Maintained by Land Grants. Agricultural and Mechanical Schools

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | ---------- | 4,875 | 2,595 | 2,268 | -- | 400 | $544,520 | $259,851 | 284,669 | $2,576,142 |
| Alabama | Normal | 264 | 179 | 85 | -- | 27 | 29,209 | 22,695 | 6,514 | 182,500 |
| Arkansas | Pine Bluff | 170 | 130 | 40 | -- | 12 | 24,003 | 13,636 | 10,367 | 141,456 |
| Delaware | Dover | 71 | ------ | 71 | -- | 8 | 13,159 | 10,000 | 3,159 | 42,150 |
| Florida | Tallahassee | 345 | 185 | 148 | -- | 34 | 34,168 | 25,193 | 8,975 | 131,421 |
| Georgia | Savannah | 390 | 280 | 110 | -- | 21 | 25,369 | 16,667 | 8,702 | 68,449 |
| Kentucky | Frankfort | 234 | 108 | 126 | -- | 19 | 22,327 | 8,505 | 13,822 | 156,700 |
| Louisiana | Baton Rouge | 160 | 102 | 58 | -- | 23 | 31,384 | 21,102 | 10,282 | 95,250 |
| Maryland | Princess Anne | 123 | 38 | 85 | -- | 12 | 15,528 | 10,000 | 5,528 | 44,950 |
| Mississippi | Alcorn | 484 | 337 | 147 | -- | 24 | 47,774 | 36,774 | 11,000 | 258,500 |
| Missouri | Jefferson City | 264 | 122 | 142 | -- | 33 | 42,162 | 3,125 | 39,037 | 226,375 |
| North Carolina | Greensboro | 150 | 60 | 90 | -- | 26 | 32,518 | 16,500 | 16,018 | 129,700 |
| Oklahoma | Langston | 408 | 219 | 189 | -- | 28 | 46,400 | 10,400 | 36,000 | 153,827 |
| South Carolina | Orangeburg | 726 | 529 | 197 | -- | 33 | 44,216 | 30,754 | 13,462 | 297,300 |
| Tennessee | Nashville | 300 | 119 | 181 | -- | 25 | 39,819 | 12,000 | 27,819 | 193,915 |
| Texas | Prairie View | 552 | 115 | 437 | -- | 46 | 49,985 | 12,500 | 37,485 | 237,200 |
| West Virginia | Institute | 234 | 72 | 162 | -- | 29 | 46,499 | 10,000 | 36,499 | 216,449 |

TABLE VI.—WHITE CHURCH BOARDS MAINTAINING SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

| DENOMINATIONAL BOARDS. | NUMBER OF SCHOOLS. | | | COUNTED ATTENDANCE. | | | | TEACHERS. | | | INCOME FOR CURRENT EXPENSES. | VALUE OF PROPERTY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Large or Important. | Small or Less Important. | Total. | Elementary. | Secondary. | College. | Total. | White. | Negro. | | |
| Total | 354 | 162 | 192 | 51,529 | 43,605 | 7,188 | 736 | 2,562 | 1,069 | 1,493 | $1,546,303 | $13,822,451 |
| Baptist: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American Home Missions Society | 24 | 24 | --- | 5,536 | 3,186 | 2,100 | 250 | 419 | 139 | 280 | 304,861 | 3,870,744 |
| Women's Am. Home Missions Society | 1 | 1 | --- | 125 | 125 | ----- | --- | 14 | 11 | 3 | 7,746 | 16,500 |
| Christian Woman's Board Missions | 5 | 3 | 2 | 440 | 409 | 31 | --- | 37 | 15 | 22 | 29,910 | 184,602 |
| Congregation Am. Missionary Society | 29 | 29 | --- | 6,922 | 5,448 | 1,380 | 94 | 383 | 212 | 171 | 235,764 | 1,733,589 |
| Friends' Society and other Friends' Ag'y | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1,642 | 1,444 | 198 | --- | 96 | 12 | 84 | 63,868 | 915,900 |
| Lutheran Board for Colored Missions | 9 | 1 | 8 | 1,147 | 1,147 | ----- | --- | 26 | 13 | 13 | 18,319 | 72,000 |
| Methodist Episcopal: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Freedman's Aid Society | 18 | 18 | --- | 5,059 | 3,263 | 1,600 | 196 | 266 | 65 | 201 | 230,160 | 2,605,687 |
| Woman's Home Missionary Society | 12 | 12 | --- | 808 | 755 | 53 | --- | 71 | 41 | 30 | 42,975 | 309,500 |
| Meth. Episcopal Church, South | 1 | 1 | --- | 202 | 82 | 106 | 14 | 19 | 6 | 13 | 23,050 | 125,000 |
| Presbyterian (N.) Board Mis. for Freedmen | 85 | 32 | 53 | 8,915 | 7,833 | 930 | 152 | 423 | 84 | 339 | 200,124 | 2,151,321 |
| Presbyterian (South) | 1 | 1 | --- | 51 | 30 | 21 | --- | 5 | 5 | ----- | 7,300 | 51,000 |
| Protestant Episcopal | 24 | 10 | 14 | 2,988 | 2,720 | 268 | --- | 176 | 12 | 164 | 118,526 | 628,743 |
| United Pres. Ch. Bds. of Freedmen's Mis | 15 | 11 | 4 | 2,870 | 2,470 | 370 | 30 | 57 | 26 | 31 | 88,512 | 455,600 |
| Seven small boards | 10 | 6 | 4 | 1,317 | 1,250 | 67 | --- | 166 | 44 | 122 | 28,367 | 211,265 |
| Roman Catholic Bd. of Mis | 112 | 7 | 105 | 13,507 | 13,443 | 64 | --- | 404 | 384 | 20 | 146,821 | 491,000 |

## FACTS FROM THE TABLES

1. There are 28 State and Federal institutions of secondary and high grade. Of these, 16 are agricultural and mechanical schools. Their total income is $963,611, and the value of their property is $5,727,609.

2. There are 118 schools, 46 large and 72 small, controlled by independent boards of trustees, having an income of $1,099,224 and a value of $12,369,-441.

3. There are in all 625 private schools, valued at $28,496,946, with a total attendance of 83,679, of whom 70,564 are elementary, 11,527 secondary, and 1,588 of college grade.

4. Negro denominations own and maintain 153 schools, 60 large and 93 small, valued at $2,303.054, and having an annual income of $380,933.

5. White denominations own and maintain 354 schools for negroes, of which 160 are classed as large and 194 as small, valued at $13,822,451, and having an annual income of $1,546,303.

## OUR OBLIGATION

It is a moral obligation based generally upon the domestic and industrial relations of the two races in the South, and specifically upon the historic Church relation of our Church and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

## Needs

1. $250,000 for endowment, enlargement, and equipment of Paine College, Augusta, Ga., as follows: Endowment, $150,000; boys' dormitory, $50,000; auditorium, $20,000; library, $10,000; gymnasium, $10,000; industrial building, $10,000.
2. $50,000 for enlargement and equipment of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., property of Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.
3. $50,000 for enlargement and equipment of Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Ala., property of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.
4. $50,000 for enlargement and equipment of Texas College, Tyler, Tex., property of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.
5. $50,000 for enlargement and equipment of Arkansas College, Pine Bluff, Ark., property of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.
6. $50,0000 for enlargement and equipment of Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs, Miss., property of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

## Total Askings

For negroes, $500,000.

# Indians

## Indian Population in Southern States

Total, 199,205, out of 336,000 in the United States. Oklahoma has 119,108; Arizona, 44,617; New Mexico, 20,853; North Carolina, 8,118; Mississippi, 1,253; Alabama, 909; Louisiana, 780; Texas, 702; and none other above 600.

## Schools

Table II shows 92 schools, valued at $5,780,214, maintained by the government in Arizona, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Oklahoma, at an annual cost for teachers of $611,545. Tables III. and IV. give the population of the Five Civilized Tribes and the nine high-grade schools maintained by the government for them. In the territory of these Five Tribes there were last year 2,285 public school districts, with 18,185 pupils enrolled. The government's appropriation to assist them was $275,000.

## Churches

Table I. shows statistics of the Churches for the Indians in all the States. It is estimated that the pagan Indians number about 50,000, while another 100,000 are unclaimed as adherents to Christianity.

Table I.—Statistics of the Indian Missions of the Protestant Churches of the United States, 1914

| Boards and Societies. | Tribes. | Churches. | Stations.* | Ordained Ministers. | | Commissioned Helpers.† | | Communicants. | | Estimated Adherents.‡ | Sunday Schools. | Enrollment. | | Mission Schools. | Teachers and Helpers. | Enrollment. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | White. | Native. | White. | Native. | Native. | Mixed. | | | Native. | Mixed. | | | Native. | Mixed. |
| Baptist Northern | 20 | 118 | 5 | 13 | 99 | 12 | 3 | 5,408 | --- | 13,582 | 29 | 1,220 | --- | 5 | 17 | 220 | --- |
| Baptist Southern | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 4 | --- | --- |
| Christian Reformed | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | --- | 9 | 2 | 90 | --- | 600 | 4 | 300 | --- | 2 | 4 | 62 | --- |
| Congregational | 6 | 21 | 24 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 27 | 1,538 | --- | 3,000 | 20 | 1,187 | --- | 1 | 18 | 267 | --- |
| Friends | 10 | --- | 10 | 14 | --- | 8 | 8 | 550 | --- | 1,200 | 10 | 769 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Independent Evan. Mission | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | --- | 8 | 3 | 50 | --- | 200 | 4 | 81 | --- | 1 | 1 | 9 | --- |
| Lutheran, Joint Synod | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | --- | 6 | 4 | 120 | --- | 900 | 4 | 500 | --- | 4 | 4 | 92 | --- |
| Mennonite | 4 | 6 | 11 | 12 | --- | 2 | 4 | 250 | --- | 560 | 7 | 388 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Methodist Episcopal | 25 | 45 | 47 | 25 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 2,500 | --- | 6,000 | 45 | 1,750 | --- | 6 | 20 | --- | --- |
| Methodist Episcopal, South | 9 | 95 | 15 | 5 | 32 | --- | --- | 2,875 | --- | 7,187 | 38 | 766 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Moravian | 3 | --- | 36 | 8 | --- | 2 | 10 | 875 | --- | 1,688 | 6 | 514 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| National Indian Association | 7 | --- | 11 | --- | --- | 18 | 7 | --- | --- | 250 | 4 | 100 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Norwegian Lutheran | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Norwegian Evan. Luth. Soc | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | 2 | --- | 100 | --- | 200 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Presbyterian, Northern | 57 | 134 | 115 | 53 | 42 | 26 | 73 | 8,955 | --- | 18,319 | 143 | 7,915 | --- | 13 | 57 | 1,174 | |
| Presbyterian, Southern | 2 | 20 | --- | 5 | 7 | --- | --- | 500 | --- | 1,200 | 12 | 600 | --- | 1 | 15 | --- | --- |
| Protestant Episcopal | 13 | 1 | 126 | 44 | 25 | 34 | 67 | 6,982 | --- | 10,000 | 84 | 1,500 | --- | 18 | 22 | 138 | --- |
| Reformed Church in America | 6 | 4 | 7 | 6 | --- | 11 | 4 | 805 | --- | 1,318 | 6 | 400 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reformed Church in U. S. (German) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 9 | --- | 40 | 1 | 30 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reformed Presbyterian | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | --- | 2 | --- | 74 | --- | 400 | 3 | 175 | --- | 1 | 5 | 45 | --- |
| Swedish Evang. Miss. Cov. of America | --- | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 44 | --- | 150 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| United Presbyterian | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | --- | 152 | --- | 200 | 4 | 200 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Y. M. C. A. | --- | --- | 115 | 2 | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Y. W. C. A. | --- | --- | 14 | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total | 175 | 456 | 556 | 211 | 222 | 152 | 229 | 31,880 | --- | 66,994 | 425 | 18,395 | --- | 53 | 167 | 2,007 | --- |

*Stations are places where services are held or missions established, but no Churches organized.
†Helpers are all unordained mission employees except those reported under heading of "Schools."
‡Adherents include all communicants, children of Church and Sunday school, and regular attendants at services.

## Table II.—Indian Schools by Agencies for Year Ending June 30, 1917.

| Name of Agency. | Indian Population. | Number of School Age. | Number of Schools in Agency. | Boarding. | Day. | Total Enrollment. | Average Attendance. | Teachers. | | | | | | Value of School Property. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Number. | Indian. | Non-Indian. | Male. | Female. | Salaries. | |
| Arizona | 44,617 | 12,581 | 47 | 12 | 35 | 4,618 | 3,688 | 390 | 124 | 266 | 168 | 222 | $262,300 | $2,237,563 |
| Camp Verde | 439 | 117 | 2 | -- | 2 | 74 | 52 | 4 | ---- | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3,140 | 4,585 |
| Colorado River | 1,207 | 371 | 1 | 1 | -- | 103 | 89 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 8,550 | 70,655 |
| Fort Apache | 2,609 | 792 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 405 | 372 | 30 | 10 | 20 | 17 | 13 | 19,115 | 260,280 |
| Fort Mojave | ------ | ------ | 1 | 1 | -- | 159 | 141 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 10,680 | 80,275 |
| Havasupai | 173 | 40 | 1 | -- | 1 | 29 | 26 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2,220 | 3,100 |
| Kaibab | 95 | 24 | 1 | -- | 1 | 19 | 13 | 3 | ---- | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2,320 | 4,123 |
| Leupp | 1,536 | 587 | 1 | 1 | -- | 113 | 91 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 8,520 | 70,325 |
| Moqui | 4,200 | 1,037 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 419 | 356 | 39 | 15 | 24 | 15 | 24 | 21,290 | 139,750 |
| Navajo | 12,080 | 4,411 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 709 | 616 | 68 | 30 | 38 | 28 | 40 | 43,220 | 373,414 |
| Phoenix | ------ | ------ | 1 | 1 | -- | 942 | 631 | 73 | 16 | 57 | 33 | 40 | 54,740 | 668,373 |
| Pima | 6,253 | 1,613 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 570 | 430 | 43 | 12 | 31 | 19 | 24 | 27,800 | 115,767 |
| Rice | ------ | ------ | 1 | 1 | -- | 253 | 201 | 23 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 15,940 | 104,783 |
| Salt River | 1,232 | 419 | 3 | -- | 3 | 118 | 89 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4,435 | 20,215 |
| San Carlos | 2,659 | 867 | 2 | -- | 2 | 152 | 135 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 7,690 | 31,344 |
| San Xavier | 5,112 | 956 | 4 | -- | 4 | 210 | 141 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 7,220 | 34,769 |
| Truxton Canyon | 457 | 147 | 1 | 1 | -- | 107 | 101 | 14 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 9,510 | 138,540 |
| Western Navajo | 6,565 | 1,200 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 236 | 204 | 23 | 5 | 18 | 10 | 13 | 15,880 | 117,265 |
| New Mexico | 20,853 | 7,258 | 29 | 7 | 31 | 3,226 | 2,185 | 231 | 75 | 156 | 98 | 133 | 150,575 | 1,170,861 |
| Albuquerque | ------ | ------ | 1 | 1 | -- | 473 | 43 | 44 | 14 | 30 | 22 | 22 | 31,110 | 251,985 |
| Jicarilla | 645 | 169 | 1 | 1 | -- | 101 | 86 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 10,800 | 83,128 |
| Mescalero | 627 | 196 | 1 | 1 | -- | 119 | 113 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 7,140 | 93,145 |
| Pueblo Bonito | 2,724 | 1,240 | 2 | -- | 2 | 190 | 174 | 24 | 6 | 18 | 7 | 17 | 15,100 | 134,848 |
| Pueblo Day | 8,700 | 2,554 | 19 | -- | 19 | 1,308 | 975 | 50 | 14 | 36 | 14 | 36 | 29,805 | 108,625 |
| San Juan | 6,354 | 2,579 | 2 | 2 | -- | 306 | 190 | 26 | 8 | 18 | 11 | 15 | 17,310 | 177,330 |
| Santa Fe | ------ | ------ | 1 | 1 | -- | 408 | 352 | 40 | 18 | 22 | 19 | 21 | 26,370 | 220,400 |
| Zuni | 1,803 | 520 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 321 | 252 | 21 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 13 | 12,940 | 104,400 |
| North Carolina | 2,282 | 752 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 358 | 243 | 29 | 10 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 17,610 | 120,765 |
| Oklahoma | 14,913 | 4,936 | 16 | 16 | -- | 2,507 | 2,000 | 286 | 78 | 208 | 130 | 156 | 181,060 | 2,251,025 |
| Cantonment | 785 | 223 | 1 | 1 | -- | 128 | 85 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 3,300 | 39,533 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho | 1,252 | 346 | 1 | 1 | -- | 123 | 108 | 17 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 5,400 | 275,474 |
| Chilocco | ------ | ------ | 1 | 1 | -- | 676 | 529 | 55 | 17 | 38 | 31 | 24 | 40,300 | 793,045 |
| Kiowa | 4,554 | 1,404 | 4 | 4 | -- | 649 | 553 | 72 | 14 | 58 | 33 | 39 | 45,100 | 399,851 |
| Osage | 2,180 | 913 | 1 | 1 | -- | 129 | 95 | 28 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 21 | 19,940 | 182,210 |
| Otoe | 578 | 166 | 1 | 1 | -- | 84 | 70 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 8,020 | 63,000 |
| Pawnee | 714 | 203 | 1 | 1 | -- | 73 | 66 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 11,160 | 104,278 |
| Ponca | 1,045 | 361 | 1 | 1 | -- | 126 | 108 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 10,090 | 60,793 |
| Redmoon | ------ | ------ | 1 | 1 | -- | 36 | 24 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1,300 | ---------- |
| Sac and Fox | 682 | 254 | 1 | 1 | -- | 88 | 53 | 1 | ---- | 1 | 1 | ---- | 1,650 | 33,390 |
| Seger | 758 | 206 | 1 | 1 | -- | 97 | 77 | 18 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 11 | 11,200 | 164,542 |
| Seneca | 1,668 | 591 | 1 | 1 | -- | 154 | 132 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 11,190 | 27,521 |
| Shawnee | 757 | 269 | 1 | 1 | -- | 144 | 100 | 19 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 12,280 | 107,388 |

## Table III.—Five Civilized Tribes

| Nation. | Grand Total. | Restricted Class. | | | | Unrestricted Class. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Full Bloods. | Mixed ¾ or More. | ½ to ¾ | Total. | Less than ½, Including Inter-Married Whites. | Freedmen. | Total. |
| Chickasaw | 10,966 | 1,515 | 258 | 708 | 2,481 | 3,823 | 4,662 | 8,485 |
| Choctaw | 25,168 | 7,087 | 709 | 1,644 | 9,440 | 9,699 | 6,029 | 15,728 |
| Mississippi Choctaw | 1,660 | 1,357 | 90 | 30 | 1,477 | 183 | ---------- | 183 |
| Cherokee | 41,824 | 8,703 | 1,803 | 2,975 | 13,481 | 23,424 | 4,919 | 28,343 |
| Creek | 18,761 | 6,858 | 541 | 1,157 | 8,556 | 3,396 | 6,809 | 10,205 |
| Seminole | 3,127 | 1,254 | 133 | 345 | 1,732 | 409 | 986 | 1,395 |
| Total | 101,506 | 26,774 | 3,534 | 6,859 | 37,167 | 40,934 | 23,405 | 64,339 |

TABLE IV.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS FOR FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

| BOARDING SCHOOLS. | Enrollment. | Average Attendance. | EMPLOYEES. | | | | | | VALUE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number. | Indian. | Non-Indian. | Male. | Female. | Salaries. | |
| Armstrong Male Academy | 142 | 95 | 16 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 9 | $10,420 | $ 52,836 |
| Cherokee Orphan School | 170 | 126 | 15 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 9,700 | 49,556 |
| Euchee Boarding School | 124 | 110 | 14 | ---- | 14 | 5 | 9 | 9,293 | 38,525 |
| Eufaula Boarding School | 124 | 106 | 14 | ---- | 14 | 2 | 12 | 8,580 | 32,930 |
| Jones Male Academy | 125 | 103 | 14 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9,720 | 31,500 |
| Mekusukey Academy | 141 | 100 | 16 | ---- | 16 | 6 | 10 | 9,840 | 55,696 |
| Nuyuka Boarding School | 126 | 105 | 15 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 9,375 | 29,211 |
| Tuskahoma Female Academy | 123 | 103 | 15 | ---- | 15 | 4 | 11 | 9,270 | 39,855 |
| Wheelock Female Academy | 129 | 101 | 16 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 13 | 9,525 | 34,006 |
| Total for Five Tribes | 1,204 | 949 | 135 | 24 | 115 | 45 | 90 | $85,723 | $361,115 |

## CHURCH SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS

### ARIZONA

Roman Catholics: 5 day schools, 142 enrolled; 2 boarding schools, 458 enrolled.

Evangelical Lutheran: 3 day schools, 81 enrolled.

Presbyterian: 1 day school, 47 enrolled; 1 boarding school, 147 enrolled.

Christian Reformed: 1 boarding school, 70 enrolled.

### NEW MEXICO

Roman Catholic: 2 boarding schools, 310 enrolled.

Christian Reformed: 1 day school, 37 enrolled.

### OKLAHOMA

Roman Catholic: 3 boarding schools, 155 enrolled.

Reformed Presbyterian: 1 boarding school, 16 enrolled.

## OUR IMMEDIATE DUTY

1. Provide a school to train religious teachers, leaders, and preachers for the Indians of all tribes at an outlay of at least $150,000.
2. Put our Indian Work on a basis commensurate with the claim upon our Church and our capability to meet that claim.

# Cities

## Facts About the Cities

1. Our Church operates in 27 cities having populations of over 50,000 each, with a total of practically 5,000,000.
2. Southern States have 48 cities of over 25,000 each, with a total of 3,570,770. Of these, 13 have more than 100,000 and 6 about 250,000. There are 70 small cities that have from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.
3. Of the 13,900,470 immigrants in the United States in 1910, 9,640,000 lived in cities.
4. Wealth, social distinctions, labor strifes, saloons, commercialized vice, political rings, leaders of commerce, makers of literature and art—possibilities and perils—find their first place in the cities.
5. Churches face in the city the problem of the non-churchgoing masses, the indifference of capitalists, the contempt of the industrial workers, the moral destitution of the slum, the religious illiteracy of the poor, the competition of places of amusement, the enemies of multiplied forms and power. Half of the city population seldom, if ever, enter a church.

## Our Methodism Lacks

1. A city policy intelligently based upon a well-wrought-out purpose.
2. Correlation and co-ordination of its city Churches in the city with any view to mobilization, re-enforcement, and avoidance of overlapping any section.
3. A missionary program of anything like comprehensives cope for the evangelization and Christianization of any city.
4. Organization of its forces and resources in the city into a unifying body for any intelligent, constructive, continuous work of Christian propaganda.

## Some Clamorous Needs

1. New Orleans, with 350,000 people, needs $50,000 a year for five years.
2. St. Louis, with 700,000 inhabitants, needs $50,000 a year for five years.
3. Louisville, with 250,000, needs at least $25,000 a year for five years.
4. El Paso, San Antonio, and Tampa, border cities with unlimited opportunities for reaching immigrants, need $50,000 a year for five years.
5. Birmingham, Memphis, Atlanta, Nashville, and Oklahoma City need $50,000 a year for five years.
6. Every city of 50,000 or more need like comprehensive scope for the evangelization.

## Askings

No askings can be made until a policy is adopted. City boards must first be organized. But within five years the cities of the South must have $1,500,000 for mission plants and operations.

# Christian Literature

## True and Alarming

1. Protestantism by its liberality is being dissipated by poorly founded religious views.
2. Spurious doctrines based upon inadequate or false interpretations of Holy Scriptures are quite prevalent, especially in poorly churched communities.
3. Fallacies in Christian teachings are taking root in backward communities because the Church is not giving proper and adequate instruction.
4. Abnormal religious life is being built upon false theories of religious experience.
5. Fundamental Christian doctrines are being neglected in many places in the stress upon sectarian claims and denominational differences.
6. Christian doctrines need exposition and re-enforcement.

## The Neglect is Censurable

1. Immigrants in America receive no adequate instruction in the teachings, polity, and workings of the American Churches.
2. Roman Catholics do not know what Protestants really believe, and they are not being aided into a proper knowledge of Christianity as Protestants hold it.
3. Protestants in the majority of cases do not know the real meaning of Roman Catholic doctrines and are in no condition to give them help.
4. Indians have no literature in their own languages, and very little simply written religious literature is ever furnished them in the English language.
5. Negroes as a class are victims of superstitions and unintelligent religious notions and must long remain so unless aided by carefully prepared and well-distributed religious literature.
6. Workmen in labor unions require a new message from the Church which only well-prepared literature can deliver.
7. Belated people of all classes and races in the country about the rims of the towns, in religiously destitute sections of the cities, in the mountains, and in and about factories greatly need the instruction in religion which only Christian literature can fully supply.

## Teach the People

1. What Protestants really believe and teach.
2. What Roman Catholics really believe and teach.
3. What is true and what is false about Christian Science.
4. What is true and what is false about Russellism and all other forms of millennialism.
5. What is true and what is false about "Holy Rollerism," "Speaking With Tongues," "Faith-Healing," and kindred subjects, which frequently engage the well-meaning but untutored in backward communities.
6. What Methodism believes, teaches, and stands for in doctrine, polity, and service.

## Total Askings

For Christian Literature, $20,000 a year for five years, or $100,000.

# Miscellaneous

## The West

Will be provided for out of regular income of the Department of Home Missions and the Board of Church Extension.

## Church Buildings and Parsonages

This work is under the Board of Church Extension and by it will be cared for.

## Factory Communities

1. The South has 600 cotton mills, with 11,860,000 spindles. Massachusetts is first in number, South Carolina second, North Carolina third, Georgia fourth, and Alabama fifth. The South has 150,000 cotton mill operators and 700,000 in cotton factory communities.
2. The Conference Boards of Missions in these States have been providing for these persons, but the entire Church should give assistance.
3. Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C., is a unique institution that allows pupils to study one week and work one week in the cotton factory, alternately. The plant is worth about $100,000. The Church might well put $150,000 into this institution. None is more worthy nor will probably show larger dividends upon the investment.

## Total Askings

For Textile Industrial Institute, $150,000.

# Department of Home Missions

## EFFICIENCY PROGRAM FOR FIVE YEARS

(In addition to present income)

1919-1923

| | |
|---|---|
| Mountain population | $ 750,000 |
| Immigrant population | 900,000 |
| Negroes | 500,000 |
| Indians | 150,000 |
| Christian literature | 100,000 |
| Cotton mill population | 150,000 |
| Supplement to salaries | 2,850,000 |
| | $5,400,000 |

### Analysis of Above

#### MOUNTAIN WORK

10 schools under Conference ownership and control need $100,000 each. Only $50,000 each is asked for.

To carry on religious and social service work needed by the mountain population will require not less than $50,000 a year.

#### FOREIGNERS

3 schools for Mexicans need $100,000 each.

30 churches needed will require $100,000.

The missions and missionaries needed will call for $50,000 a year.

40 night schools to teach adults English will cost $50,000 a year.

#### NEGROES

Paine College needs $150,000 for endowment and $100,000 for buildings and equipment.

5 schools of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church should have $50,000 each.

#### INDIANS

A school to train religious teachers, leaders, and preachers for the Indians of all tribes needed and would cost $150,000.

#### TEXTILE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C., for cotton mill operatives, should have $150,000.

#### CHRISTIAN LITERATURE

Nothing is needed more than Christian leaflet literature for distribution in religiously neglected communities.

### SUPPLEMENT TO SALARIES

To raise 866 salaries now $400 or less to $600 will require more than 173,200 a year.

To raise 485 salaries now $401 to $500 up to $600 will require more than $48,500 a year.

To raise 588 salaries now $601 to $700 up to $1,000 will require more than $176,400 a year.

To raise 637 salaries now $701 to $800 up to $1,000 will require more than $127,400 a year.

To raise 180 salaries now $801 to $900 up to $1,000 will require more than $18,000 a year.

576 350 004
1270.011

CHURCH EXTENSION BUILDING, LOUISVILLE, KY.

# BOARD *of* CHURCH EXTENSION

# The Foreign Field

The surveys from the foreign fields indicate that one of the special features in the Missionary Centenary Movement is to be a great evangelistic drive in important and strategic centers throughout all our foreign fields, culminating in the building of a large number of churches and parsonages.

The following is a list of churches and parsonages which have been asked for the foreign fields:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BRAZIL: number needed | 94 | 16 |
| CHINA: Number needed | 52 | 31 |
| CUBA: Number needed | 4 | 11 |
| JAPAN: Number needed | 40 | 35 |
| KOREA: Number needed | 50 | 25 |
| MEXICO: Number needed | 13 | 5 |
| Total need in foreign field | 253 | 123 |

# The Home Field

There are 2,420 homeless congregations, and there are 1,600 homeless preachers.

Total church buildings needed, home and foreign fields, 2,673. An average of $200 to each congregation to aid in building makes a total of ..... $ 534,600

A total of 1,723 parsonages is needed in the home and foreign fields. An average of $150 to aid in building each parsonage makes a total of ..... 258,450

There is needed an average of $2,500 to aid in constructing institutional church buildings in 40 industrial centers, making a total of ..... 100,000

Twenty cities are in need of aid in housing congested industrial centers to the amount of an average of more than $5,000 each... 106,950

Total amount urgently needed above regular income of the Board during the next five years ..... $1,000,000

## LOAN FUND

The present demand on the Loan Fund capital of the Board is four times as much as the present $1,106,389.81 will care for. That the work in the home and foreign fields may be adequately done, there is urgent demand for an increase in this fund of... 1,000,000

Total ..... $2,000,000

# *The* CENTENARY *of* AMERICAN METHODIST MISSIONS

*Address Delivered Before World Program Committee at Memphis, Tenn.*

*By*
BISHOP JAMES ATKINS

# The Centenary of American Methodist Missions; or, Making Democracy Safe for the World

The Church of Christ confronts to-day the largest times in all its history. Even the apostolic period is surpassed by the fact that the very successes of the Church have become the burden of its existence and the menace of its future. It is true that the Apostolic Church also faced a world to be conquered, but there is a much larger world now than then and one much more difficult to conquer. The intervening ages of development have brought to life and to intrenchment, if not to positive enthronement, powers of resistance which at first lay beyond the reach of men's imagination. The vitalizing forces of Christianity misdirected have made the foes of religion vastly stronger than they could have been otherwise. "Civilization" uncivilized is more nearly invincible than was the bald barbarism of the earlier times. We are called upon to live and act at the very crux of this terrible period. The catastrophe of the ages is on in the presence of the well-nigh universal embroilment in which the race is involved.

The situation awakes the prophet in the breast of every thoughtful man. The wideness of the outlook and the unfolding tragedies that lie within it bewilder the largest eyes and cause the strongest hearts to tremble; and yet, terrible as the vision is, we cannot but look. It is true that none will dare to foretell when the end will come or what will be the exact settlement of the political and civic issues involved, but all can see that with the breaking up of the old order a new and larger one must come. Nor can there be any doubt that this new order will bring the largest opportunity for the recasting of civilizations that has come to men. The very chaos of the world's life is calling upon men to exercise their genius for order and organization as never before. While the disorganized state of all human affairs is crying aloud for reorganization and thus challenging the best thought of the most far-visioned men, let us be attent to hear God's voice to His Church as He speaks to us through the roar of cannon and the crash of nations.

## A DEMOCRACY SAFE FOR THE WORLD

One of the largest of President Wilson's many wonderful utterances is that in which he stated the aim of America in entering upon this unparalleled war when he said the purpose was "to make the world safe for democracy."

This is truly the largest civic enterprise that has ever engaged the forces of civilization. That nations, without regard to their territorial extent or military powers, shall be allowed to work out their destiny according to the peculiar genius of each, without fear of being dominated or possibly destroyed by adverse imperial powers, is a consummation worthy of all the vast costs of the achievement. It is easy to see that the outcome will be a civic, political, and economic order which will surpass all the pipe dreams of the world's Utopian statesmen. This is the task of the Entente armies and of those who stand back of them in this titanic struggle.

The task of the Church may be well expressed by a simple reversion of the terms in Mr. Wilson's statement. "The task of the Church is to make democracy safe for the world." This is, indeed, the larger and the longer task. The mere production of republican forms of government is not enough. The republic of Mexico was born of a sudden revolution, and for lack of an intelligent and faithful citizenship it is to this day failing to meet the just expectation of the world. The republic of China sprang up like Jonah's gourd in a night and perished like it in a day. The revolution in Russia quickly set aside a despotic Czar; but the democracy, for the lack of prepared citizenship and seasoned leadership, has run a wild career of dishonesty, treachery and butchery that is enough to make even the deposed Czar blush for shame of his people and to feel that a sufficient penalty has been visited upon those who dethroned him.

The safety of democracy for the world depends wholly upon the character of the democracy. The task of the Church, therefore, is, by its evangelical and educational processes, to transform the citizenship of the world into preparedness for meeting the issues of this new and larger scheme of life. This, of course, embraces not only the conversion of the heathen world, but also the readjustment of the so-called Christian nations on the basis of the altruistic ideals of the gospel of Christ.

## LEADERS WAKING UP

It is gratifying to note that the leaders of the Church are already beginning to recognize the need of a larger program if the situation on the religious side is to be adequately met. The startling facts which are calculated to stir the Church to its depths are two. The first of these is the humiliating fact that all the nations involved in this struggle are, with the exception of the Ottoman vassal, the Christian nations. The other is that the nature of the conflict is involving the violation of everything taught by Christ on the scale hitherto undreamed of in the annals of war. The first of these facts goes to show that the peace of the world is not safe until nations are so far enlightened and spiritualized as to recognize the authority of the gospel of Christ. The occurrence of such a war does not prove that Christianity has in it no power to guide the life of nations even as it does that of individuals and communities, but it proves only that some of these so-called Christian nations were not as Christian as they were supposed to be and as they thought themselves. This situation alone, if there were no outlying heathen domains to be conquered, would impose upon the Church a task of evangelization and education vaster than any yet conceived of. But when we turn to include in this view the millions of heathen who look dumbly on this scene and await the voice of Christianity to explain these orgies of hate and to bring them beyond it, we are appalled at the vastness of the undertaking.

But as we face these stupendous issues let us not forget that the task assigned to the Church by Christ, its Founder, was to do the "impossible." The power to do this has been exemplified in all circles. The individual who cannot by all incentives, inducements, education, and coercion be changed of his spots is instantly made a new creature in Christ by the power of the Holy Spirit, and the same Spirit works to the same end in communities and nations. He unto whom all power is given in heaven and on earth, He who said, "Go, disciple all nations," He at whose resurrection the graves gave forth their "sheeted dead" in testimony of His power to conquer even death, He, the express Image of the Father's glory, is with us. He pledges all wisdom, all power, and all resources necessary to fulfill the Father's promise in Him through us. The time has come for an enlarged interpretation of Paul's victorious cry: "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." And the only becoming battle cry for the Church in the presence of these mammoth issues is that of the Psalmist: "The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge."

I began with the statement that these are the largest times in the history of the world and have already spoken a mere word as to the greatness of the issues involved and of the antagonisms to be met. I have done this because it is never wise to underestimate the strength of an enemy or minimize the size of a work to be done. But there is another side which has in it all the elements necessary for the heartening of courageous men.

Let us take a glance at the merely human elements which belong to the problem.

## THE LARGENESS OF OUR WEALTH

The nation's wealth, while easily within the reach of mathematical calculation, has gone beyond the reach of human conception. It is easy to call the figures, but impossible to grasp the notion. The wealth of the United States now approximates $250,000,000,000 and is increasing at a rate, especially in the last three years, that bewilders financiers. It is commonly agreed that we are now coming into possession of enough free capital to begin fairly the development of our immense resources. We are now by far the richest nation on earth, and the close of this century may find us as rich as all others combined.

If it be assumed, as it reasonably may be, that the members of the American Churches share equally with the outside millions in the ownership and direction of this wealth, we may come to see something of their power and their consequent responsibility in its use. The two great Methodisms of this country which are joining in the celebration of this Centenary of Methodist Missions now number more than 6,000,000 members. According to the per capita measure, they would thus be in control of about six per cent. of the national wealth, or approximately $15,000,000,000.

## THINKING IN LARGE FIGURES

The language of our common life is forcing our thought into broader fields. The astronomers, when calculating the distance of the heavenly bodies, make a million of miles the unit, one. Our larger financiers are making a million of dollars the unit of their calculations. We talk in millions, hundreds of millions and billions. When the first billion-dollar Congress finished its work, the vastness of the sum was sounded forth not only through the ranks of the political parties, but round the whole earth. Now we raise billions a year for war by taxation and many other billions otherwise, and nobody is alarmed, nobody is even surprised.

## MOVING AS ONE

One of the most striking features of this time of stress is that it is causing men to move together as never before. The magnitude of the undertaking calls for united action and gives birth to vast common impulses which are making every man realize his partnership in all the movements of the hour. The ennobling and empowering effect of this consciousness can scarcely be overrated. It is making larger men every day. It is multiplying the ordinary unit of life beyond its normal strength and thus in large measure making the race anew. He is an insensible man who does not feel the touch and thrill of this mighty impulse.

## IT IS EASY TO DO LARGE THINGS

Men are finding out, to the great benefit of progress, that it is easier to do a large thing than a small one. The reason underlying this fact is not far to find. Men of large intellect who are capable of creating and managing large estates and businesses are, by all habits of thought, opposed to piddling. To piddle at their own affairs would, they know, ruin their fortunes. Therefore when small enterprises, however innocent or even good, are proposed, they do, if anything, only the small thing demanded. When, on the other hand, the enterprise is truly great, it inspires their respect, engenders their enthusiasm, and commands their resources. Even to this time the chief fault of the Church on the economic side has been the lowness of its demands. The ministerial leadership has failed to comprehend and reveal the vastness of the work to be done and to preach the whole gospel of Christ concerning wealth, and the laymen have been too easily content to live at ease under the protection of these false standards.

## THE LAYMAN'S DAY

It is a fortunate fact that just at the time when we are called to deal with these large events the laymen are coming into places of power in the councils of the Church. They are already in position to think for the Church in the large terms which belong to the world of economics. They are coming to realize also the force of the old doctrine of the political economists that a dollar is the equivalent of a man's day's work and that dollars are not dead substances to be juggled with or gambled with, but living forces capable of being directed to the achievement of all manner of human good or human ill. It will be a blessed day, not only for religion, but for the business and social life of the world, when laymen recognize the truth that a man, by the consecration of his business to the service of God and mankind, may lead a life as truly apostolic in its spirit and outcome as if he bore the parchments of ordination or occupied a pulpit throne. Jesus, the Founder of

the kingdom, in His most extraordinary system of economics has commanded us to lay up for ourselves treasure in heaven. On close analysis we find it impossible to do this except in one way. No man can take any of his treasure with him except such as has been produced in his own character by the use he has made of his treasure here. There is not in the whole length of the river Styx a single ferryboat which can transport so much as one grain of gold out of this world into the next. Nor can any man go forward and bring his treasures later. No dead hand can manage a living business, and especially this business. The only way to lay up treasure in heaven is to send it ahead of us, and there is only one way in which this can be done. Nothing can cross out of this material world into the immaterial and eternal world except personalities. It follows, therefore, that the only way we can send our treasure ahead is to put it into persons. And is not this the very thing about which all the work of the Church is conversant as it seeks through education and missions to uplit and save the world?

## NO LONGER A POOR CHURCH

We are still working too largely under standards which were established amidst the desolations following the War between the States. Then and thereafter we acquired the habit of thinking of ourselves as a poor Church. I can remember when there was but a single reputed millionaire in our communion, and he was more noted for what he kept than for what he gave. We have now grown rich. We have scores, if not hundreds, of members whose wealth has passed the million mark, while our total membership averages large in its holdings and productiveness. There is now no reason why in financial matters we may not measure up to all the reasonable demands of the kingdom of God. Any failure to do so must be accounted for in some other direction. Both our souls and our ecclesiasticism are being frightfully endangered by the luxuries and aimlessness of life which our wealth has brought. There is a way out of this danger, but we must pay high to travel the road that leads to safety.

## THE NEED OF THE HOUR

The greatest need of the hour is a money conscience. Many seem to have lost the sense of their relation to God in making and using of money. Jesus taught with the utmost emphasis that we hold all our gifts and possessions, even life itself, as mere stewards of his; and yet in all the wide fields of demand we are not approximating even the Jewish law of the tithe. Very few have even considered the question of genuine sacrifice in the use of their money, and yet the law of sacrifice is the law of life in the kingdom of God. To become poor in order to make others rich is a test which surpasses that of the stake and the fagot. The heroism of giving is at once the highest in quality and least in quantity. We have many among us who by startling gifts need to purchase liberty bonds and escape from the thraldom of a withering and blighting selfishness.

The object about which this meeting is conversant is not a subscription nor a collection nor anything of that nature. It is that a company of carefully selected laymen may, after having submitted to them thoroughly made estimates of the needs of the various mission fields at home and abroad, determine what amount we should undertake to raise per annum for a period of five years. It is not my purpose to say so much as a word in regard to the estimates that are to be submitted to you as the basis of your work here. But it is well to note at the outset that we are now raising between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000 per year for home and foreign missions and Church extension—that is, about one dollar per capita for all three purposes. The situation which now confronts us and the one with which you are called to deal is that all mission fields and almost every enterprise within each field are so hampered by lack of funds that further progress is almost impossible.

This meeting is preparatory to a proper celebration of the Centenary of American Methodist Missions. Both the great Methodist Episcopal Churches are joining in the movement and are doing so in a spirit of most beautiful and ennobling fraternity and with

a single aim. That aim is not to produce a great pageant, either scenic or verbal, but to plan for a wiser and larger work than has ever been conceived of before by the people called Methodists. Two great union meetings have been already provided for, one in the North and one in the South, with similar programs and the same purpose.

You, gentlemen, have been selected and called together for the purpose of considering the data to be submitted to you from all our fields and then—after counsel and much prayer, I trust—to come forth and sound the keynote and to ring forth the bugle blast that is to rouse more than 2,000,000 Southern Methodists to the mightiest and most glorious task in all our history.

I have delayed till the last to utter the most important word of all—namely, that if we are to accomplish that large results for which this movement calls, we need to be very much in prayer—prayer that our faith may be enriched and enlarged to grasp in good measure the vastness of God's purpose in this providential occasion, prayer that our love may be fanned into a burning and irresistible passion for the salvation of men. After the size of our task has been determined, the first step will be the organization of a prayer circle in which millions will join daily in asking God's help in the achievement of all our hopes for the good of mankind. If six millions of Methodists baptized with the Spirit go from their knees to any task, it shall be done. Let us adopt now for our communion and all Methodists Paul's great prayer for the Ephesians:

"That the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of glory, may give unto you a spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of Him; having the eyes of your heart enlightened, that ye may know what is the hope of His calling, what the riches of the glory of His inheritance in the saints, and what the exceeding greatness of His power to reward who believe, according to that working of the strength of His mind which He wrought in Christ, when He raised Him from the dead, and made Him to sit at His right hand in heavenly places, far above all rule, and authority, and power, and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come."

"Now unto Him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him be the glory in the Church and in Christ Jesus unto all generations forever and ever. Amen."

# FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED

*on the*

# WORLD PROGRAM

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
MARCH 19-21
1918

# Report of Committee on Findings

The situation, in the light of the great war, is extraordinary, as it affects the nations of the earth from a political, an economic, and a social standpoint. Readjustment and reconstruction following this war are inevitable. The forces at work are world-wide in their sweep and significance and are potential for evil or for good as they are ignored and neglected on the one hand or measured and mastered on the other. If supreme and heroic efforts be not put forth at this juncture, the powers of darkness will be organized and intrenched as never before. We cannot afford to wait. It is the Church's supreme opportunity. She must rise to the emergency, shape events with a master hand, re-enforce her missionary workers in every field and in every department of Christian activity, adequately equip her institutions at home and abroad, and plant her standards in every field, until she shall have fulfilled the imperial command to preach the gospel to every creature.

All power is with God, and the timing of events is also with Him. We are profoundly convinced that the hour has struck when the evangelization of the world should be undertaken with renewed zeal, enlarged faith, and a substantial prospect of its being carried to an early and complete consummation. It is this world-wide enterprise for which the Church stands, upon its faithful prosecution the very existence of the Church depends, and to such a task the Church must give her strength and her very life or fail in her allegiance to her Lord. To Him, therefore, and to this enterprise, we hereby pledge our time, our energies, our gifts, and our prayers.

The call to advance rings down the line and, by a remarkable providence, comes at the very time when the Board of Missions has thrown off its indebtedness and when this Board and the Board of Church Extension have added largely to their available assets.

We would fully indorse and give emphasis to the action of the Board of Missions in constituting a Centenary Commission and would recommend that the Commission, under the approval of the Board, lay the missionary situation, its claims and its urgent demands, before the approaching General Conference and request that body by special action to give emphasis to this great world program of missions which is due the great commission of our Lord under which the Church has received her marching orders.

By every token the Church must go forward, press the battle, occupy the field so providentially prepared, and carry home the message until every creature shall know that Jesus Christ is able to save to the uttermost. To hesitate is to fail in the supreme hour of opportunity. To stand still is to imperil every step already taken. The Church must follow her Lord and go forward.

In order that the purpose of the Centenary Celebration may be carried out we recommend, without attempting to prescribe details, that the following lines of endeavor be undertaken:

## I. INTERCESSION

The world crisis and our tremendous resources of men and money create an unprecedented responsibility, but to depend upon mere human resources would in this spiritual enterprise be presumptive. Spiritual resources infinitely outweigh the material. Christ Himself indicated the order of procedure when He commanded His disciples to pray for laborers. Through prayer we come into harmony with God's will and have his co-operation in finding laborers and in bringing ourselves under the enlightening and strengthening guidance of His Holy Spirit. Realizing our past shortcomings, we should first seek pardon for failures and lack of faith and then daily and hourly call upon God for help in this crisis of Christianity. We desire to enlist the prayers of all our people for greater zeal and consecration, for a large increase in the number of missionaries, for larger liberality in offerings, and for the dedication of the so-called secular activities of our people to spiritual ends. We commend the plans already in use by the Commission's Department of Spiritual Resources and Intercession for prayer covenants and the formation of prayer leagues in our Annual, District, Quarterly, and Church Conferences and

the creation and circulation of adequate literature setting forth the place of prayer in Christ's plan for saving the world. Let us advance on our knees.

## II. PUBLICITY

The power of the press today is almost incalculable. Movements, great and small, depend on the co-operation of the press. This movement expects, and undoubtedly will have, the full support of our press.

Never was the secular press so eager for Church news. This, the most potential movement of Methodism, is such a heroic challenge that the press will doubtless clamor for its thrilling narratives. We therefore urge our pastors and other leaders to utilize all possible aid of the secular press.

We believe that our Board of Missions is justified in employing publicity experts; and we suggest, in view of the valuable and necessary service rendered to all our enterprises by the Church press, that the General Conference be urged to devise plans for the more adequate support and larger circulation of our Church papers. It is assumed that every pulpit and every organization in the Church will become a medium of publicity and that every member, from the chief pastors to the humblest members, will become heralds of this mighty missionary movement.

## III. STEWARDSHIP AND FINANCE

Recognizing that we hold our property, not as absolute owners, but as stewards, and believing that our marvelous financial prosperity, without precedent in all history, is a definite challenge to our faithfulness, and appreciating the opportunity to transmute material and perishable things into spiritual and eternal values, we direct the attention of our people to the world's inviting field and ask for investment commensurate with our means and adequate to the needs of our missionary enterprise.

We appreciate the splendid surveys prepared by our Secretaries, with the co-operation of our missionaries; and having carefully considered the askings of our several mission fields as presented through officers of our Board of Missions and Board of Church Extension, we are convinced that the aggregate of estimates is conservative and will barely meet our immediate necessities. We therefore recommend that the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, under the auspices of its Centenary Commission, raise as a Centenary Fund $4,000,000 a year for five years, making a total of $20,000,000.

We further recommend that the present regular income of approximately $2,000,000 a year—$10,000,000 for the five years—be added to the $20,000,000, making a grand total of $30,000,000 as the goal for five years.

The titanic struggle for liberty and democracy into which our country has been precipitated has brought with it new and enlarged responsibilities in America and across the sea, in France, Belgium, Italy, Serbia, and Russia. The heroic spirit of our soldiers and of our people fires our patriotism afresh and inspires us to a renewed sense of obligation to sacrificial service.

We heartily indorse the action of our College of Bishops in authorizing war work at home and abroad. In view of the rapidly growing demands for chaplains, camp workers and their equipment, hospitals, trained nurses, and a personal ministry in camp and in field, and in view of the possibilities growing out of new and inviting fields for evangelistic effort in Europe and the Near East, we would recommend the additional sum of $1,000,000 a year for five years, making a grand total of $35,000,000 as a minimum, and that no maximum limit be fixed.

We recommend that all our plans for the raising of these additional funds be so laid and operated as not to hinder but to help in elevating the Church's normal yearly income to at least double the present amount, so that we shall be in position at the end of five years to take care of the increased yearly demand on our Board growing out of the five year's extraordinary expansion.

These recommendations are made with the full understanding that the most thorough and businesslike financial organization be created by the proper Church authorities and that the raising of the money is to be utilized in the development of the spiritual life of our people, so that they shall be prepared for greater undertakings in every department of Church activity.

## IV. ENLISTING WORKERS

The need of men and women of capacity, courage, high purpose, and deep consecration is even greater than the need of money. With the unparalleled demands of the changing order and a world undergoing reconstruction, we are convinced that steps should be taken to enlist for Christian service at home and abroad our best-equipped young men, either now exempt from military duty or hereafter returning from Europe, and many heroic women who are even now ready to serve their Church and their country.

## V. A PROGRAM FOR AMERICAN METHODISM

We heartily concur in the recommendation of the Niagara Conference of the Centenary Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church that a joint meeting be held at some early date for the formulation of a world program for American Methodism, and we suggest that an appropriate occasion for such a meeting be the Conference of One Thousand to be held at Junaluska, June 26-30.

## VI. DEPUTATION WORK

It is the sense of this meeting that as high strategy for the clearer understanding and more effective promotion of the world program of American Methodism, strong deputations of our laymen, together with pastors and bishops, be secured for immediate special visitation of our work in other lands and that, so far as possible, these visitations be conducted jointly with the Methodist Episcopal Church. To that end we hereby request the Joint Centenary Commission of the two Churches to make adequate provision for the enlistment of such deputation.

## VII. PERSONAL PREPARATION

In view of the supernatural element in all this work of world-wide missions in which the aim is to present Jesus Christ, we would recommend that the greatest possible emphasis be placed upon devotional Bible study, the deepening of the spiritual life, and that intercession which releases the power of God without which we cannot do the work of God.

W. R. LAMBUTH, Chairman;
A. C. MILLAR, Secretary;
R. E. TURNIPSEED,
O. E. GODDARD,
BELLE BENNETT,
L. G. GLYDE,
J. S. CARR,
THOMAS S. SOUTHGATE,
J. J. GRAY,
P. M. ENOCHS,
W. H. STOCKHAM.

# ACTION REGARDING CENTENARY

## GENERAL CONFERENCE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
MAY, 1918

*Thirty-five Millions for Missions*

# General Conference Action Regarding the Centenary

In response to memorials from the Board of Missions, the Board of Church Extension, and the Laymen's Missionary Movement concerning a Missionary Centenary, your Committee on Missions makes the following deliverances and recommendations:

As a General Conference we meet at a time when the age-old contest between Christianity and heathenism has drenched the world in blood, and the powers of darkness threaten to engulf humanity in a mighty cataclysm. All Europe is bleeding. Lands despoiled, cities burned, homes destroyed, husbands dead, widows in mourning, children starving, schools closed, vice rampant, poverty everywhere, the hearts of men are sore and broken. Throughout the earth the children of men are in gloom and despair. They raise their helpless hands toward heaven and ask: "Is God dead? Where is Christianity, that all this ruin and gloom have come upon us?"

In the midst of this wreck and despair is the Church of God to pursue the even tenor of its way, with no heroism to match that of the soldier boys who have buckled on the sword and gone forth to give their lives in order that the world may be free? Is the Church to say that the government is doing all that America needs to do for the broken and despoiled and despairing peoples of Europe and the rest of the world? Does our Church have no distinctive work to do for them?

The world that existed prior to the international earthquake will never be the same again. No man can go through a great trial in which every faculty of mind and spirit and body is put to the extremest test and afterwards be the same man he was before that trial began. The same is true of peoples and nations and Churches. This great world trial will prove the savior of life unto life or death unto death, not only as to nations, but as to Churches, ours among the others. To wrap ourselves in comfortable complacency means that our salt will lose its savor and that corrosive selfishness will eat our spiritual life.

The Church of God has always gone where sorrow and suffering abound. Her commission is, and was the commission of her Lord, "to preach the gospel to the poor, to proclaim release to the captives, the recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, and to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord." In this hour of world-wide gloom and sorrow it is the duty of our Church to proclaim to the broken-hearted peoples that there is a balm in Gilead. It should be her joy, as it will be her glorious honor, to cure souls that are sore and sick. Every patriotic American should thank God for the government of the United States. That she has raised the war above the plane of barbarity and made it a war for humanity; that she has made it a war for Christian principles and not one for commerce and dominion, except as these things come as the natural fruits of righteousness and justice to others; that she has magnanimously handed over billions of dollars to sustain her allied nations; that she is straining every power of purse and resource of field and mine and factory to make the world safe for democracy—makes our hearts throb with unbounded thankfulness and unalloyed patriotic pride. But shall the government strain all her resources to the utmost limit and we as a Church make no unusual effort to perform our Heaven-imposed duty to give the Gospel of the Son of God to the sorrowing and dying?

The duty is not only great; the opportunity is equally great. Almost every one of the twenty and more allied nations considers America her best friend. The suspicious former years have disappeared, and now a friendly hand will be held out to any consecrated missionary or preacher we may send to them. The doors are wide open. We are asked to enter in the name of Jesus. At no other time in the last hundred years would Protestantism have had so joyous a welcome in chivalrous France, and the preachers from America would be more gladly received there than those of any other Protestant country. Is there a man in Southern Methodism whose heart would not expand with grace and holy enthusiasm if his Church would lead out in carrying a free evan-

gelistic gospel to heroic and glorious France? Russia, held down for hundreds of years by ignorance, cruelty, vodka, and superstition, has broken the bonds of her thraldom and is now wandering in a social wilderness like lost children. The Russians are a very religious people and naturally a bright people. They appeal to our Christian charity as no other people in modern times have done. To them liberty now means license to do whatever their selfish desires suggest. They need to learn the great principles of Christian tolerance and self-restraint and justice and honesty. They need to be planted on the solid foundation of unchanging truth. The future of Europe very largely depends upon recovering this great people of 185,000,000 souls to Christ. There is no more fruitful missionary field. And Italy is white unto the harvest. And in Macedonia and Serbia the cry is coming again, as it did to Paul nearly nineteen hundred years ago: "Come over and help us." The opportunities in China and Brazil were never before as great nor the needs so pressing.

Our government is consecrated to the doctrine that liberty shall not perish from the earth; the Church is consecrated to the doctrine to tell God's love, God's compassion, God's wisdom, and God's gift of His Son to the whole wide world. The government has called upon all its citizens to economize in wheat, that the people of Europe may have bread; we call upon the people of our Church to economize in their expenditures, that the souls of the people in all these lands, as well as in our own, may be fed on the bread that came down from heaven. The government rightly requires that we deny ourselves meat, that men and women across the seas perish not; we should deny ourselves many luxuries and comforts, that these same men and women may have "the food which abideth unto eternal life," which the Son of Man pledged us to give them. The government has withheld from us sugar that we did not need, in order that the bodies of our allies may be healthy and strong; we, as Christians, out of the love for our Lord, should withhold from ourselves useless adornments, that the lives of our broken and despairing brothers and sisters may be sweetened by "the grace that was given unto us."

In the midst of these conditions many men and women of our Church, as did the little company of prophets and teachers at Antioch, have been listening for the Holy Spirit to say unto them, "Separate us unto the work whereunto thou hast called us," and that voice has been heard. Already there is a sound of marching in the tops of the mulberry trees, and "Jehovah has gone out before us."

At the meeting of the Board of Missions in 1916 our worthy Secretary, Dr. W. W. Pinson, called attention to the fact that the year 1919 would be the centenary of the organization of a missionary department in the Methodist Episcopal Church in America and suggested that proper plans be inaugurated, in co-operation with our brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for an advance movement along all missionary lines in connection with a proper celebration of that event. A Centenary Commission was created, and a few months ago it called upon one hundred carefully chosen laymen to meet at Memphis, Tenn., and agree upon a program commensurate with our duty and opportunities. In response to that call one hundred and seventy-five ministers and laymen, men and women, gathered from every part of our territory at the appointed time, March 19. The Holy Spirit brooded over that meeting. Men of affairs opened their eyes and hearts to the world's needs and went to their knees for divine guidance. Their inquiry was, What does God require at our hands in this great crisis in the world's history? They concluded that the amount of money that will be needed for the next five years and that should be raised by our Church is as follows:

First, $2,850,000 to maintain our work among the mountain peoples and the negroes and in the industrial centers and to inaugurate plans for reaching the neglected peoples in the great cities of the South.

Second, $2,140,000 to be used by the Board of Church Extension in building churches in foreign fields and in building churches and establishing institutional plants in territory in the United States that is distinctively missionary.

Third, $2,500,000 to be raised by assessments by the Conference Boards of Missions

of the several Annual Conferences to be used in a more adequate support of the home mission fields within their own bounds.

Fourth, $7,870,000 for a forward movement along all lines in missionary work in foreign fields.

Fifth, $3,000,000 for Woman's Work in the Foreign Department, for benighted womanhood.

Sixth, $1,290,000 for the Home Mission Department of Woman's Work, in establishing and enlarging Wesley Houses, Bethlehem Houses, and other needed equipment or saving women in our own land.

Seventh, $5,350,000 for evangelistic preaching and gospel service among the broken and sorrowing peoples of France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, and Serbia, and other work made necessary by the effects of the war.

These seven items, amounting to $25,000,000, or $5,000,000 a year for five years, beginning with 1919, are in addition to the sum of about $2,000,000 a year now being raised by missionary assessments and specials and are to be raised by voluntary subscriptions.

It is a gigantic task. It is big enough and comprehensive enough to arouse the admiration and enthusiasm of the biggest and the least man among us. The One Hundred on a World Program were of the opinion that it could be accomplished by much prayer and much preaching on stewardship. They have, therefore, made intercession the first item of their program, stewardship the second item, and the raising of this great Centenary fund the third item. They believe that such a program will cause the fires of a holy Christian enthusiasm to break forth into a bright flame in our own land and will be the cure for the sordid materialism naturally following a great war unless the Church steps out with renewed consecration to God.

The world is sore at heart and full of suffering and sorrow. Only a resurrected Christ can save it from utter ruin. The gospel that saved our own broken Southland from despair at the close of the War between the States can again save our beloved citizens from materialism and a sordid selfishness, and it can cure the broken peoples of Europe and of the other nations of the world. As a Church we owe it to America and, above all, we owe it to our Saviour to make manifest that we believe that Jesus Christ is the power of God unto salvation to every man that believeth. The spirit of benevolence and helpfulness is abroad in the land as never before in our history. By voluntary subscriptions about $150,000,000 has been raised for the use of the Red Cross in a single year, and $52,000,000 has been raised for the Y. M. C. A. work in the military camps; and the young men and women who have heard the voice of humanity and the voice of God and gone forth to engage in loving administration to the wounded and to exalt the Christ among the soldiers have not only won our enthusiasm and admiration, but have proved a leaven of saving grace among our own people at home. The Church of God cannot be less heroic. The hour has struck for mighty things. The time is at hand when the Church must step forth in power and with a holy enthusiasm. We appeal to all our people, small and great, to rally to this Centenary Movement and demonstrate that the Church of God has been established for the healing of the nations. The task is great, but our great Leader declared that all things are possible with God. We therefore recommend:

1. That the World Program of the Committee of One Hundred be adopted by this General Conference as the program for the whole Church, and we hereby commit into the hands of the Centenary Commission the task of carrying through that program.

2. We request that each Annual Conference, in lieu of the usual Missionary and Church Extension anniversaries, set aside one day of its next session to the Centenary Movement and that, beginning at ten o'clock on said day and contiuuing throughout the afternoon and evening, the Conference session be devoted to promoting this program.

Ten per cent. of the Centenary Fund subscribed and paid in each annual Conference in excess of the regular income will be paid to each Annual Conference Board of Missions by the Centenary Commission.

# Thirty-five Millions for Missions

The Committee on Findings of the Memphis Meeting of One Hundred on World Program recommended that $35,000,000 be raised within the years 1919-23 for missions. This report, adopted by the Committee of One Hundred, presented to Southern Methodism a challenge worthy of its faith and traditions. It should be understood that the setting of this financial standard of $35,000,000 for five years, or $7,000,000 per year for the next five years, was done only after it was ascertained by a most thorough and scientific survey of the Home and Foreign Mission fields that this amount would be necessary for the maintenance of our present work and for any appreciable advance all along the line. It should be further understood that this $35,000,000 is to comprehend every phase of missionary endeavor undertaken by the whole Church.

## ANALYSIS OF THE $35,000,000

The $35,000,000 budget is made up as follows:

### Present Income for Missions, $2,000,000 Per Year, $10,000,000 for Five Years

A careful estimate of what is now received by the Church through its usual channels for missions approximates $2,000,000 per year, or $10,000,000 for the five-year period, 1919-23. In making up the budget for the Missionary Centenary it was thought proper that the amount that is expected from yearly income should be included in the total askings of the Missionary Centenary. Thus there would be no confusion as to the real task before the Church. The yearly income includes returns from the assessments for Home and Foreign Missions, specials for home and foreign work, amounts from Conference Missions levied by Conference Boards of Missions, the amounts raised by the Woman's Missionary Societies for Home and Foreign Missions, and specials raised by the same societies for the same objects. The yearly total from the above-mentioned sources approximates $2,000,000, or $10,000,000 for the five years.

### Home Missions, General Board, $2,850,000

The Home Department survey calls for $2,850,000 for the five years, or $570,000 yearly. It is contemplated that this sum shall take care of the various items mentioned in the Home Mission survey, such as the maintenance of work among the Indians, the Negroes of the South, the mountain peoples, textile communities of the South, and also the inauguration of plans to reach the great cities of the South for Christ.

### Annual Conference Missions, $2,500,000

A survey of Conference Missions reveals the fact that the inadequate support of Conference Missionaries is one that calls for strenuous and immediate action.

### Board of Church Extension, $2,140,000

Churches in the foreign fields are to be built. Churches and institutional plants in territory that is distinctively missionary in the United States must be erected. Therefore a fund of $1,140,000 for special fields is called for. Further, the necessity of having a loan fund with which to lend sums to new missionary enterprises is urgent. With assistance from such a fund, many a worthy missionary cause could get a start which would otherwise be compelled to wait. Therefore a loan fund of $1,000,000 is placed on the budget for this urgent need, making a total of $2,140,000. These amounts are to be raised by the Board of Church Extension.

## Foreign Missions, General Work, $7,870,000

A complete survey of the seven Foreign Mission fields calls for an outlay of men and equipment to an amount approximating $1,600,000 per year for the Foreign Department of the General Board. A forward movement all along the line calls for the equipment, up to a standard of efficiency, of all the foreign work. The call to extend the borders of the kingdom is not more pressing than the one to equip and adequately man the territory already occupied.

## Foreign Missions, Woman's Work, $3,000,000

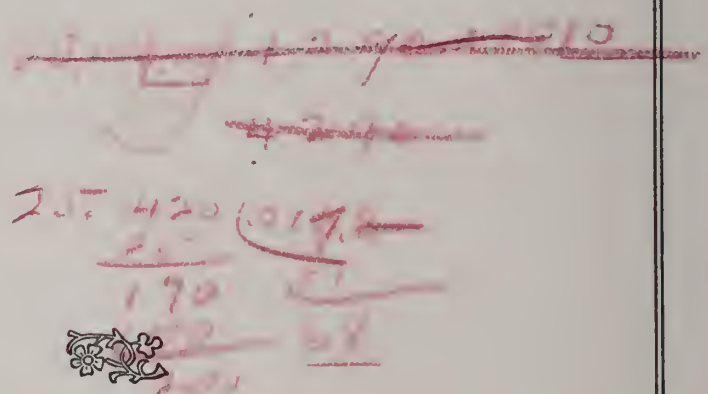
The surveys from the Foreign Work of the Woman's Council call for $600,000 per year in equipment and new missionaries. Benighted womanhood in the foreign fields calls for a great and sustained effort on the part of the Woman's Department for the foreign fields.

## Home Missions, Woman's Work, $1,290,000

The Home Missions Department of the Woman's Work calls for a program to extend the number of Wesley Houses, Bethlehem Houses, and other features of the work of that department. To carry forward these newly outlined plans $1,290,000 is necessary.

## $5,350,000 War Work Fund

Great fields for service, with unlimited opportunities to preach the gospel, will be found in Europe and the Near East now, and especially at the close of the great World War there will be inviting fields in Italy, Russia, France, Belgium, and Serbia. There will be a great demand for service in "camp and field, at home and abroad." The Committee of One Hundred on World Program called upon the Church to raise for this work a fund of over $1,000,000 a year for five years, thus rounding out the $35,000,000.





BENSON PRINTING CO., NASHVILLE

# Efficiency Program for Five Years
## 1919-1923

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular Income | $10,000,000 |
| General Work—Foreign Department | 7,870,000 |
| General Work—Home Department | 2,850,000 |
| Annual Conference Missions | 2,500,000 |
| Board of Church Extension | 2,140,000 |
| Woman's Work—Foreign Department | 3,000,000 |
| Woman's Work—Home Department | 1,290,000 |
| War Work Fund | 5,350,000 |
| Grand Total of Askings | $35,000,000 |